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PRODUCTS OF AN ADVANCED CIVILIZATION.



I'M A KANSAN.



SO AM I.

... A ...  
KANSAS  
SOUVENIR.

A BOOK OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE MORAL, EDUCATIONAL, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING AND MINING INTERESTS OF THE STATE.

ISSUED BY

THE KANSAS IMMIGRATION AND INFORMATION ASSOCIATION.

1896



STATE CAPITOL.

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## PREFACE.

WITH an honest pride in the grand achievements of our great commonwealth, with a sincere desire that the mighty work Kansas has wrought, the possibilities before her, and the opportunity she offers to the home-seeker, may be known, this "KANSAS SOUVENIR" is placed in the hands of the public.

The character of the contributors of the articles within these covers is a sufficient guaranty of their truth and accuracy.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the contributors for their earnest zeal and faithful efforts in behalf of Kansas.

We commend the book to the careful consideration of everyone, Kansans and citizens of sister commonwealths alike.

To the young man entering the contests of life, anticipating an honored and successful career in some vocation to which he feels himself adapted, we especially commend the work.

In an experience of twenty years under Kansas' sunny skies, environed by the best moral, educational and physical influences, I have ever seen the honest toiler, be he upon the farm, in the work-shop, upon the bench, in commerce or trade, rewarded with a rich reward for his zeal and energy.

We have room for many more, and extend to the home-seeker an earnest invitation to come, and promise you a hearty welcome.

May we not hope that when you have read this book you will pass it on to some friend or acquaintance, that it may continue on its mission for good? Let this edition of 50,000 copies be read by at least 500,000 people.

We feel that the intelligent reader will find in the articles submitted upon the various subjects much valuable information, and will pass a righteous judgment, based upon the facts as they exist.

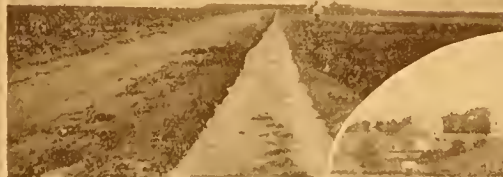
We disclaim any effort to re-create the speculative and boom days of a decade passed, and present to you only such information as will lead to a better and a more intelligent understanding of the past, present and future of Kansas.



W. C. EDWARDS,

President of The Kansas Immigration and Information  
Association of Kansas.

(SECRETARY OF STATE.)



E.E. FRIZELL'S PLANT, 80 ACRES  
LARNED, KANS.



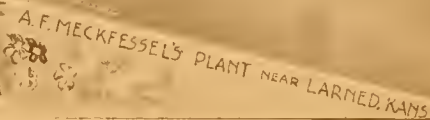
E.E. FRIZELL'S PLANT, 80 ACRES  
LARNED, KANS.



N.O. WAYMIRE'S PLANT  
GARFIELD, KANS.



MAJOR R. KIRK'S PLANT, LARNED, KANS.



A.F. MECKFESSEL'S PLANT NEAR LARNED, KANS.

FARMING BY IRRIGATION IN PAWNEE COUNTY.



# KANSAS.

BY HON. JOHN J. INGALLS.

KANSAS is the navel of the nation.

Diagonals drawn from Duluth to Galveston; from Washington to San Francisco; from Tallahassee to Olympia; from Sacramento to Augusta, intersect at its center.

Kansas is the nucleus of our political system, around which its forces assemble; to which its energies converge; and from which its energies radiate to the remotest circumference.

Kansas is the focus of freedom, where the rays of heat and light concentrated into a flame that melted the manacles of the slave, and cauterized the heresies of State Sovereignty and disunion.

Kansas is the core and kernel of the country, containing the germs of its growth, and the quickening ideas essential to its perpetuity.

The history of Kansas is written in capitals. It is punctuated with exclamation-points. Its verbs are imperative. Its adjectives are superlative. The commonplace and the prosaic are not defined in its lexicon. Its statistics can be stated only in the language of hyperbole.

The aspiration of Kansas is to reach the unattainable; its dream is the realization of the impossible. Alexander wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. Kansas, having vanquished all competitors, smiles complacently as she surpasses from year to year her own triumphs in growth and glory. Other States could be spared without irreparable bereavement, but Kansas is indispensable to the joy, the inspiration, and the improvement of the world.

It seems incredible that there was a time when Kansas did not exist; when its name was not written on the map of the United States; when the Kansas cyclone, the Kansas grasshopper, the Kansas boom, and the Kansas Utopia were unknown.

I was a student in the Junior class at Williams College when President Pierce, forgotten but for that signature, approved the act establishing the Territory of Kansas, May 30, 1854. I recall the inconceivable agitation that preceded, accompanied and followed the event. It was an epoch. Destiny closed one volume of our annals, and opening another, traced with shadowy finger upon its pages a million epitaphs, ending with "Appomattox."

Kansas was the prologue to a tragedy whose epilogue has not yet been pronounced; the prelude to a fugue of battles whose reverberations have not yet died away.

Floating one summer night upon a moonlit sea, I heard far over the still waters a high, clear voice singing:

"To the West! To the West! To the land of the free,  
Where the mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea;  
Where a man is a man if he's willing to toil,  
And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil."



A few days later, my studies being completed, I joined the uninterrupted and resistless column of volunteers that marched to the land of the free. St. Louis was a squalid border town, the outpost of civilization. The railroad ended at Jefferson City. Trans-continental trains with sleepers and dining-cars, annihilating space and time, were the vague dream of a future century.

Overtaking at Hermann a fragile steamer that had left her levee the day before, we embarked upon a monotonous voyage of four days along the treacherous and tortuous channel that crawled between forests of cottonwood and barren bars of tawny sand, to the frontier of the American Desert.

It was the mission of the pioneer with his plough to abolish the frontier and to subjugate the desert. One has become a boundary and the other an oasis. But with so much acquisition, something has been lost for which there is no compensation or equivalent. He is unfortunate who has never felt the fascination of the frontier; the temptation of unknown and mysterious solitudes; the exultation of helping to build a State; of forming its institutions and giving direction to its career.

Kansas in its rudimentary stage, extended westward six hundred and fifty-eight miles to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, the eastern boundary of Utah. By subsequent amputation and curtailment, it was shorn to its present narrow limits of fifty-two million acres; three thousand square miles in excess of the entire area of New England. Denver, Manitou, Pueblo, Pike's Peak, and Cripple Creek are among the treasures which the State-makers of 1859, like the base Indian, richer than all his tribe, threw unconsciously away.

Thirty years ago, along the eastern margin of the grassy quadrangle which geographers called Kansas, the rude forefathers of Atchison, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Lawrence and Topeka, slept in the intervals of their strife with the petty tyrants of their fields, and beyond their western horizon, the rest was silence, solitude and the wilderness, to the Rio Grande; to the Yellowstone; to the Sierra Nevada; like the lonely steppes of Turkestan and Tartary; inhabited by wandering tribes whose occupation was war; whose pastime was the chase; pastured for untold centuries by roaming herds that followed the seasons in their recurring migrations from the arctic circle to the Gulf.

It has been sometimes obscurely intimated that the typical Kansan lacks in reserve, and occasionally exhibits a tendency to exaggeration in dwelling upon the development of the State and the benefits and burdens of its citizenship.

Censorious scoffers, actuated by envy, jealousy, malignity and other evil passions, have hinted that he unduly vaunteth himself; that he brags and becomes vainglorious; that he is given to bounce, tall talk and magniloquence.

There have not been wanting those who affirm that he magnifies his calamities as well as his blessings, and desires nothing so much as to have the name of Kansas in any capacity always in the ears and mouths of men.

Such accusations are well calculated to make the judicious grieve. They result from a misconception of the man and his environment.

The normal condition of the genuine Kansan is that of shy and sensitive diffidence. He suffers from excess of modesty. He blushes too easily. There is nothing he dislikes so much as to hear himself talk. He hides his light under a bushel. He keeps as near the tail end of the procession as possible. He never advertises. He bloweth not his own horn, and is indifferent to the band wagon.

He is oppressed by the vast responsibility of being an inhabitant of a commonwealth so immeasurably superior in all the elements of present glory, in all the prophecies of future renown, to its inferior companions.

To be a denizen of a State that surpasses all other communities as Niagara exceeds all other cataracts, as the sun transcends all other luminaries, imposes obligations that render levity impossible.

The every-day events of Kansas would be marvels elsewhere; our platitudes would be panegyrics; the trite and commonplace are unknown. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of citizenship in a State that sent more soldiers into the Union armies than it had voters when Sumter fell; that exceeded all quotas without draft or bounty; that had the highest rate of mortality upon the field of battle. That a State so begotten and nurtured should be as indomitable in peace as it was invincible in war, was inevitable. Its gestation was heroic. It represented ideas and principles; conscience, patriotism, duty; the "unconquerable mind and freedom's holy flame."

No other State encountered such formidable obstacles of nature and fortune. Our disasters and catastrophes have been monumental. Swarms of locusts eclipsing the sun in their flight, whose incredible voracity left the forests, and the orchards, and the fields of June as naked as December; drouths changing the sky to brass and the earth to iron; siroccos that in a day devastated provinces and reduced thousands from comfort to penury;—these and the other destructive agencies of the atmosphere have been met by a courage that no danger could daunt, and by a constancy unshaken by adversity.

The statistics of the census tables are more eloquent than the tropes and phrases of the rhetorician. The story of Kansas needs no reinforcement from the imagination. Its arithmetic is more dazzling and bewildering than poetry, and the historian is compelled to be economical of truth and parsimonious in his recital of facts, in order not to impose too great a strain upon the capacity of human credulity.

Notwithstanding the mishaps of husbandry and the fatalities of nature, it is a moderate and conservative statement that no community ever increased so rapidly in population, wealth and civilization, nor gained so great an aggregate in so brief a time, as the State of Kansas. There is no other State where the rewards of industry have been so ample, and the conditions of prosperity so abundant, so stable and so secure as here.

It is a distinctly American State, with a trivial fraction of illiteracy, the largest school population, and but one detected criminal to two thousand of its inhabitants.

In popular estimation, Kansas is classified as an exclusively agricultural and pastoral region. It has harvested the largest wheat crop ever gathered in any State, and will strive this year to break its own record. In corn, fruit and small grains computation and measurement have been abandoned as superfluous and impracticable. But these are only fragments of its material resources.

Its fields of natural gas rival those of Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Its mines supply one-fourth of the zinc and much of the lead of the world.

Its deposits of bituminous coal are inexhaustible.

Vast areas are underlaid with petroleum.

Its salt mines are richer than those of New York and Michigan.

Its treeless and unwatered plains sent the biggest walnut log to the World's Fair, and have a subterranean flow that is capable of irrigating an area more fertile and extensive than the Valley of the Nile. The indescribable splendor of the palaces of the Exposition, with their white domes and pinnacles, and statues, and colonnades, and terraces, and towers, came from the cement quarries of the Saline and the Smoky Hill.

And this is but the dawn. We stand in the vestibule of the temple. Much less than one-half the surface of the State has been broken by the plough. Its resources have been imperfectly explored. It has developed at random. Science will hereafter reinforce the energies of nature, and the achievements of the past will pale into insignificance before the completed glory of the century to come.

ATCHISON, May 10, 1896.

# RESOURCES OF KANSAS.

BY GOV. E. N. MORRILL.



KANSAS, in common with other States, has suffered severely in a financial way from the business depression which followed as a natural result of the great panic of 1893. For several years prior, immigration and capital flowed in an uninterrupted stream into the State, seeking homes and investments. Agencies were established in almost every county for the purpose of loaning money on real estate. These agents, having no interest in the loans save the commission they were to receive when the transaction was consummated, freely urged all who could give security to make loans, and many farmers were induced to mortgage their homes to improve their farms and to increase the number of their acres. Towns and cities were growing rapidly, real estate was advancing, and there was a desire on the part of many to make new investments with the hope of large pecuniary gains. With confidence in the future growth of the State, a large number of our people borrowed money to invest in lands and town lots. The natural effect of this influx of men and money was to cause a marked advance in the price of lands, which still further stimulated the desire to make new investments, and many who ought to have been content with what land they had eagerly borrowed money to purchase more. You all know what the result was. When the supply of money was withheld and began to be withdrawn, when the tide of immigration ceased to flow, lands depreciated in value as rapidly as they had advanced.

## KANSAS A GOOD-SIZED STATE.

It must be conceded that on account of the lack of rainfall the extreme western part of the State cannot, under present conditions, be made profitable for agricultural purposes. But the semi-arid region is but a small portion of our great State. It is universally conceded that the eastern part compares favorably for agricultural purposes with any section of the country. Few who have not given the matter careful consideration realize the great extent of Kansas. From its territory could be carved a commonwealth as large as Illinois, leaving the remainder with more territory than New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts combined. A State as large as Indiana could be taken from it, and still leave remaining more territory than is embraced in the States of Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. We could make four States as large as Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware united, and still have land enough left for a good-sized farm.

## KANSAS' WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT.

No stronger evidence can be afforded of its resources than to point to its wonderful — aye, almost unparalleled — development the few years it



has been settled. When the Territory of Kansas was organized, in 1854, forty-two years ago, not a white man, except the few at Indian agencies and Indian missions, had a home on her soil. When the State was admitted into the Union, in 1861, it had but 107,000 inhabitants. For four years, owing to the war, her population decreased. Over 20,000 of her brave sons responded to their country's call and went forth to battle for the preservation of the Union. The mortality of Kansas troops in that great struggle shows the largest per cent. of any State in the Union. There could surely be no stronger proof of their bravery, of their devotion to their Government, and their loyalty to the old flag. At the close of the war it found its industries paralyzed. It had practically no agriculture, trade, or commerce. So that its present development can properly be said to be the growth of the past thirty years. In 1861 it had no State institutions, and no means with which to erect any. Now it has a fine State House, a State University, of which every citizen is proud; an Agricultural College and a Normal School, equal to any to be found in States no older; institutions for the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, and the Insane; a Soldiers' Home, and a Home for their Orphans. It has its Penitentiary, its Reform Schools, and Reformatory. These institutions, owned and controlled by the State, have cost \$7,000,000, only \$550,000 of which is represented by State indebtedness. The entire State debt is but \$759,000, of which \$433,000 is held in the office of the State Treasurer for the benefit of the school fund. To meet this debt when it shall become due we have a wealth, the accumulation of thirty years, amounting to \$1,800,000,000, and the population of the State has increased during that period from 107,000 to a million and a third.

#### EDUCATION IN KANSAS.

The educational interests of the people have been kept steadily in the forefront, and money has been expended with a lavish hand, not only in establishing and maintaining an excellent system of common schools, but also in building up colleges and academies of a high standard. The expenditures for this purpose have increased much more rapidly than the population. The total value of school property thirty-five years ago was but little more than \$10,000. During that period it has increased, until to-day it exceeds \$10,000,000. Then the entire State had but 8,600 enrolled children of school age, employing but 319 teachers. To-day there are nearly 400,000 in the State of school age, with 12,000 teachers. Then the total amount raised for schools for the year was scarcely \$8,000. Now the people of the State cheerfully pay \$5,000,000 for the support of their magnificent school system. Then the school-houses were few and far between. Now our rich prairies are dotted over with school-houses until the number exceeds 9,000, which are actually owned by the school districts. In addition to this, forty colleges, academies and private schools expend nearly \$200,000 annually. The endowment for our school system has been wisely husbanded and judiciously managed, until we have interest-bearing securities amounting to nearly \$7,000,000, and our State educational institutions have separate endowments of \$1,000,000 more.

#### MORE RAILROAD THAN ALL NEW ENGLAND.

When the Territorial Government of Kansas was organized there was no railroad within 150 miles of its borders. Now we have 8,900 miles in operation, exceeding that of any other State in the Union, Illinois and Pennsylvania alone excepted. We have more mileage than the Empire State, New York. Over 1,000 miles more than all the New England States combined, with their population of five and one-half millions and the accumulated wealth of more than a century as the manufacturing center of this continent. Along these lines of transcontinental railways there have sprung up more than 100 centers of population, containing nearly 400,000 people, domiciled in thrift, with churches, school-houses, court-houses, water and light plants not excelled in towns of equal population in any State in the Union.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

In the quantity and value of farm products and live stock there has been a marvelous increase. In 1862 the value of the wheat crop was but \$150,000. In 1890 it exceeded \$23,000,000. The value of the corn crop was then but \$2,000,000, while in 1890 it was over \$23,000,000. The corn crop alone for the past year was over 200,000,000 bushels, while the wheat crop, which was a partial failure, was nearly 16,000,000 bushels. In addition to these two great staple crops, Kansas raised last year 1,600,000 bushels of rye; nearly 8,000,000 bushels of potatoes; nearly 32,000,000 bushels of oats; 1,700,000 bushels of barley; more than \$12,000,000 worth of hay, alfalfa, and millet, and more than \$8,000,000 worth of minor crops of grain and vegetables. The production of cheese and butter amounts to over \$5,000,000. The total value of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine in the State in 1890 exceeded \$113,000,000.

#### KANSAS AS A FRUIT STATE.

Kansas is fast pressing to the front as the great fruit State of the Union. Apples, plums, cherries and grapes are easily raised with ordinary care and proper labor. Thirty-five years ago there was not a bearing orchard in the State. In all the eastern part of the State the prairies are dotted over with fine orchards, producing an abundance of choice fruit. There are at present 7,000,000 apple trees, returning to their owners an ample reward for the labor and capital invested, while 5,000,000 more have been planted and soon will be affording rich returns. Mr. Wellhouse, a gentleman of high character and sterling worth, has taken the lead in this industry in the State. He has had for several years bearing orchards covering 437 acres. With an abiding faith in Kansas as a fruit-growing State, this gentleman has extended his orchards until he has now nearly 1,500 acres in growing trees. In thirteen years, from his original orchards he has sold over 400,000 bushels of choice apples, realizing from this crop alone over \$150,000. In two or three years his young orchards will come into bearing, and the quantity of apples raised will be beyond anything ever accomplished by any one man in the country.

#### MINING INDUSTRY OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

The mining industries of the State, though in their infancy, are fast assuming proportions of great importance. The deposits of coal are distributed over a considerable area, extending from the southeast corner of the State northward to Nebraska, and reaching westward nearly 200 miles. There are being worked in the State 226 drift, slope and shaft mines, with a large number of strip mines. In 1891 the output of coal exceeded 58,000,000 bushels, nearly reaching that of Missouri, which stands first among the coal-producing States west of the Mississippi river, and considerably in excess of Colorado. More



HON. FRED WELLHOUSE,  
President State Horticultural Society.  
(The largest apple-grower in the world.)

than 10,000 miners and others are given employment in this industry alone.

In the counties of Crawford and Cherokee large and rich deposits of lead and zinc have been found and are being rapidly developed, giving employment to laboring men, and adding largely to the wealth of the State. Around Galena and Empire City are the richest lead- and zinc-produce-

ing mines in the world, and yet so little has been said on this subject that their real worth and value to Kansas is but little appreciated outside of the State. The future development of these mines will only be limited by the demand for these metals. Thousands of acres of rich mineral lands in this section of the State are as yet undeveloped.



W. A. GILL'S ORCHARD, NORTH OF LARNED, KAN. (One tree yielded 38 bushels in a single season.)

the history of the country. They are the model yards of the United States, and as a stock market rank second only in the country in magnitude and amount of business, being exceeded only by those in Chicago. They were first opened for business in 1871, and during that year but 166 car-loads of live stock were brought to the market. The natural advantages of the location of these yards, the vast territory which is now and will forever remain dependent upon them for a market for their live stock, assure them a bright future, and will enable them to maintain the supremacy they have already attained. The total of all kinds of stock received at this center in 1894 was but a few thousands less than 5,000,000 head, valued at the enormous sum of \$98,500,000. Their business is rapidly increasing, and it is not a boastful prediction to assert that in a few years they will be the leading stock market of the world.

#### KANSAS SALT DEPOSITS.

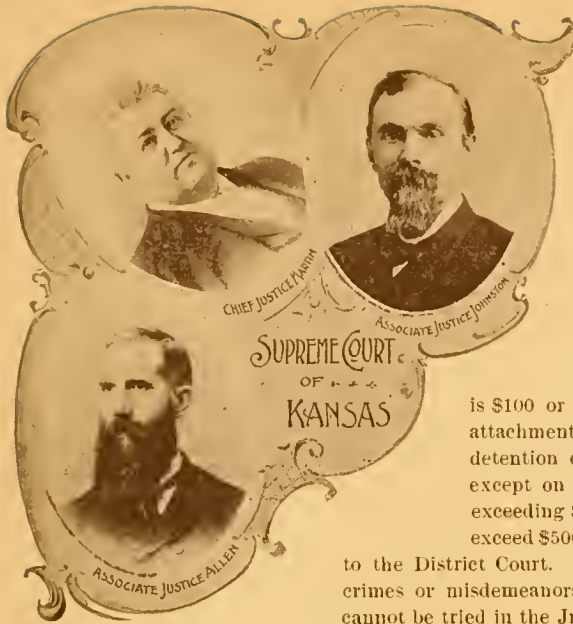
Within a few years a large deposit of salt has been discovered in the State, and rapidly developed, until now it can be safely said that the salt deposit of Kansas ranks among the largest in the world. It extends across the State for over 200 miles northerly and southerly, in a belt of solid salt about fifty miles wide, cropping out at the surface at the south line of the State, and dipping toward the north several hundred feet, being at Hutchinson, where the largest plants are located, 400 feet below the surface, and the vein is 300 feet thick. The supply is simply inexhaustible, and the quality is most excellent. Large plants have been established and are successfully worked at Hutchinson, Kingman, Lyons, and Kanopolis. A special brand of table salt, known as the "R. S. V. P." brand, made by the Kansas Salt Company, of Hutchinson, was awarded the premium at the World's Fair at Chicago, and is in demand from ocean to ocean. Already more than \$3,000,000 of capital is invested in the business, and the output is more than 2,000,000 barrels.

The growth of the cattle industry of the State has been truly marvelous, and the development of the stock-yards in the thriving and enterprising city at the mouth of the Kaw has been without a parallel in



# THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

BY CHIEF JUSTICE DAVID MARTIN.



THE existing judicial tribunals of Kansas consist of Police Courts, Justices' Courts, Boards of County Commissioners, Probate Courts, a Court of Common Pleas for Wyandotte county, District Courts, Courts of Appeals, and a Supreme Court.

Each city, whether of the first, second or third class, has a police court for the enforcement of city ordinances. A defendant may appeal from its judgment to the District Court of the county wherein the city is situated.

Two Justices of the Peace are elected in each municipal township and each city of the first or second class, and the number may be increased by law. Justices' Courts have jurisdiction coëxtensive with their respective counties upon money demands generally not exceeding \$300, and in replevin where the value of the property is \$100 or less; such value being fixed by the affidavit for the writ. They may issue writs of attachment and orders of arrest, and may try actions for the forcible entry and detention, or detention only, of real property. Either party may appeal to the District Court of the county, except on judgments rendered by confession and in jury trials where neither party claims a sum exceeding \$20. Justices' Courts have jurisdiction also in cases of misdemeanor where the fine cannot exceed \$500 and the imprisonment in the county jail one year, subject to an appeal by the defendant to the District Court. They have power to issue warrants for the apprehension of all persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors, and to bind over to the District Courts for trial all such persons when the offense cannot be tried in the Justices' Courts.

Boards of County Commissioners exercise judicial functions particularly in the allowance and rejection of claims against the county, and in such matters an appeal lies to the District Court of the county.

The Probate Court of each county is a court of record having a single judge, who is his own clerk. This court has probate jurisdiction and care of the estates of deceased persons, and of minors, apprentices, lunatics, habitual drunkards and convicts, and also in certain matters respecting the sale of school lands, and in *habeas corpus*. Under certain limitations, appeals are allowed to the District Court of the county. The probate judge has exclusive authority in his county to grant licenses to marry, and permits for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. In the absence of the district judge from the county the probate judge may grant temporary injunctions and writs of attachment on debts not due in actions brought in the District Court.

The Court of Common Pleas of Wyandotte county has concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in most cases. It is a temporary court, which is to expire December 31, 1903.

The State is divided into thirty judicial districts, the counties of Atchison, Shawnee, Sedgwick and Wyandotte constituting the second, third, eighteenth and twenty-ninth districts respectively. Each other district contains two or more counties. A judge is elected in each district for the term of four years, and he holds the courts in his district. Besides the appellate jurisdiction hereinbefore referred to, the District Courts have general original jurisdiction, civil and criminal, at law and in equity. As to the amount in controversy there is neither minimum nor maximum; no cause is too small or too great to engage their attention. In nearly all the counties three regular terms are held each year. Appeals in criminal cases and proceedings in error in civil suits are taken directly to the Courts of Appeals or the Supreme Court, but no civil action involving less than \$100 in amount or value is reviewable.

There are two Courts of Appeal, one for the northern and the other for the southern department. Each department contains three divisions, designated as the eastern, central, and western, and one judge is elected for each division, the oldest in years in each department being presiding judge. The courts in the northern department are held at Topeka, Concordia, and Colby, and those in the southern department at Fort Scott, Wichita, and Garden City. Two members constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of two is necessary to a decision. The original jurisdiction of these courts is the same as that of the Supreme Court. They have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all cases of appeal from convictions for misdemeanors, and in all proceedings in error in civil cases where the amount or value does not exceed \$2,000 exclusive of interest and costs; but in cases of the latter class it is competent for the Supreme Court within sixty days to direct any case to be certified to it for review, but this power has been exercised very sparingly. In cases of original jurisdiction and in any case involving the tax or revenue laws, or the title to real estate, or the constitution of this State, or the constitution, laws or treaties of the United States, the defeated party may have a review by the Supreme Court as a matter of right. These courts were created by act of February 26, 1895, mainly for the purpose of enabling litigants to dispose of the cases which had accumulated in the Supreme Court so that it was several years behind with its work, and all pending cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Appeals were certified to them, and since that time the business has progressed rapidly and satisfactorily.

The Supreme Court convenes in regular terms at the capitol, on the first Tuesday of January and July, but sessions are held on the first Tuesday of each other month except August and September. The court consists of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices chosen for six years, one being elected each even-numbered year. Two justices constitute a quorum and the concurrence of two is necessary to any decision. It is the court of last resort, except in cases involving Federal questions, which may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States under the 25th section of the judiciary act of 1789. The court has original jurisdiction in *quo warranto*, *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*. Since the Courts of Appeals were created, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in criminal cases is limited to felonies and appeals taken by the State, and in civil cases to those involving more than \$2,000 in amount or value, exclusive of interest and costs; but jurisdiction is retained in cases concerning only personal status or rights when no money or thing susceptible of pecuniary valuation is in controversy. The appellate and revisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over the judgments of the Courts of Appeals has been sufficiently explained. The existence of the Courts of Appeals has enabled the Supreme Court to make good progress with the cases in arrear, so that commencing with May 1, 1895, and ending with the summer vacation in 1896, the court will have disposed of all the remaining cases from 7452 to 8880, besides many later numbers, being criminal cases and those advanced for hearing as involving public interests.



# THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF KANSAS.

BY E. STANLEY, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

PRESSING close to the front in the line of educational progress is the Sunflower State, and upon its unique and magnificently endowed system of public schools the educational forces of America must look with admiration.

Scarcely more than a third of a century has passed since on this bloody battle-ground the first sod school-house opened its portals to eager seekers after knowledge, and to-day we can look abroad and point with pride to many evidences of progress.

By constitutional enactment, the common-school system of the State receives, as financial support, the interest from the invested proceeds of 500,000 acres, granted by act of 1841 to all new States thereafter organized, and also of the 16th and 36th sections of every Congressional township, granted to the schools upon her admission to statehood.

From the sale of these lands there have been derived, and are now invested in five-, six- and seven-per-cent. semi-annual interest-bearing bonds, nearly \$7,000,000.

The investment of this Permanent School Fund is in the hands of a State Board of School Fund Commissioners, consisting of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State, and Attorney General.

The interest of this magnificent endowment amounts to almost a half-million dollars annually. This, swelled by funds derived from district taxation, amounts to almost \$5,000,000, which is expended for public education in the common schools of the State.

There yet remain thousands of acres of unsold and unsettled school lands, which, when disposed of, will very greatly increase the permanent fund of the State.

At the head of the educational system of the State is the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. With him is associated the State Board of Education, he being *ex officio* chairman. This body acts as an examining board, and issues State and Normal Institute certificates to candidates proving themselves qualified by an examination under the rules of the Board.

The State Superintendent distributes the annual school fund, interprets the school law, compiles and distributes copies thereof, decides joint district disputes, visits counties, fixes dates for county normal institutes and approves contracts for conductors and instructors, collects school statistics, and, as required by law, submits the same in a Biennial Report to the Governor of the State.

As gleaned from the last Biennial Report, the following statistics may be of interest:

Number of persons of school age, . . . . .	496,139
Number of pupils enrolled, . . . . .	393,840
Average daily attendance, . . . . .	252,215

Number of teachers employed (exclusive of academies and colleges), . . . . .	11,903
Average monthly wages, males, . . . . .	\$43.09
Average monthly wages, females, . . . . .	\$35.01
Average length of school year, . . . . .	25 weeks
Estimated value of school property, . . . . .	\$11,193,396.00
Value of school-houses erected in 1894, . . . . .	\$270,574.00
Number of applicants for certificates, . . . . .	16,902
Number of certificates granted, . . . . .	11,263
Amount paid for school apparatus, . . . . .	\$69,781.33
Amount paid for teachers' wages, . . . . .	\$3,065,118.75
Amount expended for fuel, repairs, etc., . . . . .	\$719,121.89
Amount expended for buildings and furniture, . . . . .	\$328,553.79
Amount expended for other purposes, . . . . .	\$255,873.83
Balance in hands of district treasurers, . . . . .	\$529,273.12

COUNTY SUPERVISION.

In charge of the educational interests of each of the 105 counties is a County Superintendent, assisted by a board of two examiners. These conduct the quarterly examinations, and grant certificates to worthy and competent candidates.

The superintendents are wide awake and alive to the educational interests of their counties.

They are required to visit every school in their respective counties during the scholastic year.

The County Superintendent distributes, semi-annually, his county's apportionment of the annual school fund, consults with district officers and decides disputes, holds county normal institutes, rearranges district boundaries for the best interests of the schools, holds general educational meetings for the public in various sections of the county, and collects and compiles statistics which he submits annually to the State Superintendent.

Closely allied to the country district school is that of the city. The latter, besides providing for elementary education, furnishes a fitting link binding firmly the interests of elementary and higher education within our borders.

More than a hundred cities of the State have systems more or less perfectly graded, and in the larger cities of the first and second classes much attention is given to correct gradation and classification of studies, in accord with the ideas of the new education.

Under a law of 1886, counties having a population of 6,000 or more are enabled to establish County High Schools, after having first voted upon the question favorably at a general election. Four County High Schools are now in successful operation, and doing much to instill a desire for higher education among the masses of students attending the same.

As a fitting climax to the educational system of the State, are the three State schools, viz.: The University at Lawrence, the Normal School at Emporia, and the Agricultural College at Manhattan.

These institutions rank with the best in the land, and are fast becoming centers of culture and influence, which, under the guidance of scholarly faculties, are perfecting in an admirable manner our educational system, as foreseen and designed by the founders of our State Constitution.



# KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

BY PRESIDENT A. R. TAYLOR.



THE State Normal School was established by the Legislature in 1863, and opened its doors to students February 15, 1865. It soon took a high rank among the State Normal Schools in the West, and has steadily increased in numbers and influence. It is located at Emporia, one of the most beautiful and progressive cities in the entire State. The attendance for several years has been very large, reaching a total of 1,649 last year.

The School is supported by the income from the interest on its endowment, now about \$270,000, certain special fees, and biennial legislative appropriations. The total income from these sources for the current year, including appropriations for certain repairs and improvements, is \$43,000. The total value of the property, including buildings and grounds, is placed at over \$450,000.

The two departments of science occupy eleven rooms in all. The provisions in the way of laboratories in these departments are most liberal, and are made with a special view to instruction in ways and means of illustrating natural phenomena for the public schools.

The art department, occupying three rooms, is provided with a full line of casts, reliefs, models, historical ornaments, etchings, engravings, stereopticon views, etc., etc. The other departments in the institution are similarly equipped.

The library, occupying four rooms on the second floor, now numbers, including the additions now making, about 13,000 volumes, selected with great care, and with the needs of a Normal School constantly in view.

The Model School is one of the principal features of the institution, and occupies a suite of ten beautiful rooms in the east wing.

As is well known, Albert Taylor Hall, the new assembly-room recently completed, is one of the handsomest auditoriums in the West, accommodating, as occasion demands, 1,400 people.

The faculty consists of twenty-four members, fifteen of whom are heads of departments, all of them being men and women of liberal scholarship and wide experience in all kinds of school work. Several of them are authors of valuable school-books, and recognized as high authorities on the subjects they teach. The officers of the faculty are, A. R. Taylor, president, J. N. Wilkinson, secretary.

The school is controlled by a board of six Regents, appointed by the Governor of the State, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Their term of office is four years, one-half of the members retiring every two years. The present board consists of V. K. Stanley, president; M. F. Knappenberger, vice-president; John Madden, secretary; S. H. Dodge, treasurer; J. S. McGrath, and J. S. Winans.

The graduates and undergraduates of the School are found in nearly every city and village in the State, and through them it is exerting a great influence for education of a higher and better sort. Many of its graduates are occupying prominent positions in other States.

The School is recognized as one of the best of its kind in this country. Its popularity at home attests the thoroughness of its work and the firm hold it has taken in the affections of the people.

Tuition in the Normal Department is free to Kansas students.





KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.  
(Located at Emporia.)



# THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

BY PRESIDENT GEORGE T. FAIRCHILD.

THE Kansas State Agricultural College was organized in February, 1863, the State having endowed with the land grant of 1862 the Bluemont Central College, donated to the State by its founders, and opened in September following with three teachers.

It has had three presidents: Joseph Denison, D. D., 1863-73; Rev. John A. Anderson, 1873-79; and Geo. T. Fairchild, LL. D., from 1879 to the present time. Since 1873 its plan has been to furnish a sound scientific and industrial education in agriculture and the mechanic arts, with genuine discipline of mind. Its course of four years is directly connected with the best common schools of the State, so that the sons and daughters of farmers and mechanics may enter without examination upon approved diplomas from county courses, certificates from city schools, or certificates to teach; thus students are prepared at home for all its privileges. This fact, together with its established record for thorough work in its special lines, has given it first rank among the land-grant colleges of the United States, as definitely

accomplishing its purpose of reaching the industrial classes with a liberal education, and being most largely patronized by farmers. Its 650 students, two-thirds of whom are young men with an average age of over twenty years, are largely from country homes, nearly three-fourths being sons and daughters of farmers. Its graduates, nearly five hundred in number, are represented in all the professions of life, but about one-third are directly connected with agricultural pursuits or investigations, while an equal number are engaged in mechanical and business employments. The smaller number who have found their way into the so-called professions are characterized by an earnest sympathy with every line of industry.

In our own State, its rank as a distinctly scientific institution in strong practical lines is undisputed. Its course of four years' general training has more students than any four-years course in other institutions, or than all the four-years courses combined in any other institution of the State.

Its endowment by gift of the United States secures an annual income that has made the cost of maintenance to the State hitherto but a trifle though its increasing patronage already demands a larger support by the State. Its equipment, amounting to nearly \$400,000 in value, equals the total cost to the State in its thirty-three years of growth. Its buildings, ten in number, all of stone, are worth \$200,000. The farm of 328 acres includes the orchard, gardens and experimental plats, as well as the College grounds planted with several hundred varieties of trees and shrubs, making the finest illustration of landscape gardening in the State. A most beautiful location on one of the benches of the Kaw valley, overlooking the city, and partially surrounded by the high bluffs bordering the valley, adds to its charms.

In apparatus, its farm is well stocked with the best breeds of cattle, sheep and swine; its greenhouses and fruit plantations; its extensive shops for wood and iron work; its sewing- and cooking-rooms; its laboratories in chemistry, botany, zoölogy, physiology, and physics—all are recognized

as excellent, each in its way. Its museums are especially well arranged for class use, being directly accessible from class-rooms. Its library of 16,000 volumes is of growing importance, already being the best scientific library in the State.

The faculty is a body of recognized experts, twenty-four in number, many of whom have a State and National reputation for both scientific attainment and practical ability. With these are associated, in the corps of instruction, some fifteen assistants and foremen.

The students are noted as a body of earnest and energetic young people. Though they have not been carried away by the passion for inter-collegiate contests, they are alive to all means of education and training of mind and body. The military training required gives to the young men an erect and manly bearing, and calisthenic exercises are provided for the young women. Four good literary societies, a Y. M. C. A. and a Y. W. C. A. are student organizations. The department of music affords, free of expense, training in both vocal and instrumental music. Social and literary entertainments are a part of the regular routine.

The College reaches out over the State in a series of farmers' institutes each winter, and through its publication of Experiment Station bulletins, and by its weekly paper, *The Industrialist*, having a circulation of 2,000.

Tuition is free, and no fees of any kind are charged. Expenses of books, tools, board, etc., are moderate, and some opportunity for earning is offered. The self-dependent student is in everything encouraged.

#### EXPERIMENT STATION.

The College has always used its farm, gardens, and orchards, as well as its herds of blooded cattle, for increasing knowledge in agricultural matters by experiment. In 1888, however, under the so-called Hatch act, a full experiment station was organized, with the professors of agriculture, horticulture, chemistry, botany and veterinary science in charge of as many departments for carrying out the purposes of the law, viz.: "to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject, with the remedies for the same; the chemical combination of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches and experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable."

In the seven years since the opening of this department of the College, the \$15,000 annually appropriated by Congress has been devoted strictly to experiments in agriculture, while the entire farm of 320 acres and facilities of the farm and horticultural departments have been used in this direction.

The publications of the Station have been widely circulated among the most enterprising farmers, to the number of 6,000, and cover a large variety of inquiries. Besides the seven annual reports, there have been fifty-five bulletins describing in detail special lines of experiment. Of these, sixteen concern cereals, ten diseases of plants, six sugar-growing, five fruit-raising, four cattle-feeding, three diseases of animals, three forage plants, three insects and vegetables, two hog-raising, and two noxious weeds.

This College has been held in high repute in other States, and wields a strong influence in the national association of similar colleges. Several



of its officers have official connection with that body, and its President has long been a life director of the National Educational Association and a member of its Council.

A visit to the Kansas State Agricultural College enlarges one's ideas of industrial education as a means of developing the youth of our land into earnest, intelligent men and women. Trained to self-help, and encouraged in all that gives independence of thought and ingenuity in action, the students become the best of citizens. Their familiarity with the most important arts of life while in contact with the best culture, gives a broad and practical view of the world and its work. No better training for the same length of time has been devised, and the graduates of the College are making its name and fame appreciated.



KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

(Located at Manhattan.)



# THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

(Located at Lawrence.)

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BY CHANCELLOR F. H. SNOW.

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THE University of Kansas is the result of a series of legislative enactments, beginning with the act of the National Congress approved January 29, 1861, by which seventy-two sections of land were set aside for the maintenance of the State University in Kansas, and followed by subsequent enactments of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, making provision for the support and government of the University. The governing power of the University is vested in a board of seven Regents. This board has general supervision and control over the affairs of the University, and is empowered to confer the degrees and grant the diplomas usually conferred and granted by similar institutions. The University consists of five distinct schools: The School of Arts, the School of Law, the School of Engineering, the School of Pharmacy, and the School of Fine Arts. It stands at the head of the public-school system of the State, the courses of study of the high schools being arranged in most instances in conformity with the plan of preparatory studies prescribed by the University.

The buildings of the University are eight in number, and consist of the Main Building, Spooner Library, North College, Physics and Electrical Engineering Building, Chemistry Building, Snow Hall, Music Hall (rented by the University), and Electrical Engineering Shops and Engine House.

The Main Building, erected in 1872, is 246 feet in length, 98 feet wide in the center, wings 62 feet each, and has a total number of 54 rooms. The School of Law occupies the north half of the first floor, and the School of Engineering the south half of the building above the second floor. The offices of the Chancellor, Secretary and Treasurer and Registrar are in this building.

Spooner Library was erected in 1894, by means of the bequest of William B. Spooner, of Boston, at a cost of \$75,000. It is 112 by 50 feet, and consists of two stories and a basement. The general reading-room, the newspaper room and the offices of the librarian and cataloguer are on the first floor. The second floor contains a hall suited for smaller audiences than are accommodated in University Hall, and in the basement are the seminary rooms. The iron fire-proof book-stack forms the east portion of the building, yet is so cut off from the main structure as to render its contents absolutely secure. It is capable of holding 100,000 volumes; the entire inside work is made of iron, and it is provided with elevators and lifts.

The Physics and Electrical Engineering Building, erected at a cost of \$53,000, was first used during the present year. It is admirably adapted for work in physics and electricity, being amply provided with lecture-rooms and reading-rooms, chemical and work-shop rooms, besides private rooms for advanced physical work. The electrical circuits are so planned that they can all be delivered in each laboratory room. The building is lighted throughout with electricity, and constructed without iron below the third story to avoid magnetic disturbances.

The Chemistry Building contains the offices, lecture-rooms and laboratories of the departments of chemistry and pharmacy. It is a T-shaped building, the main portion being 80 by 35 feet and the L north being 40 feet square.

Snow Hall of Natural History is 110 by 100 feet, consists of two stories of 16 feet each, a basement, and an attic of 12 feet. The museums and collections of the geological and zoölogical departments occupy the west half of the building. The east half of the first floor, with the exception of a large lecture-room, is devoted to the use of the departments of geology and vertebrate anatomy. The laboratories and collections of the departments of entomology and botany are on the second floor. The work-rooms of the taxidermist and the depart of zoölogy are on the third floor.

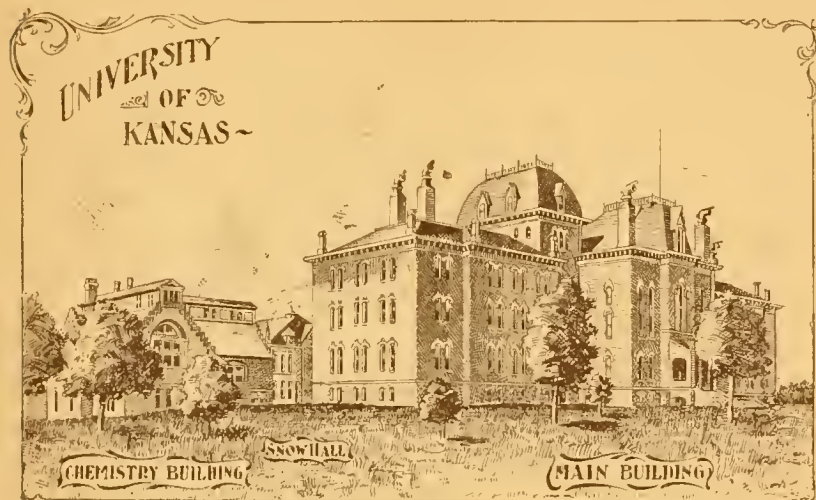
Music Hall (rented by the University), situated conveniently on Massachusetts street and containing concert and smaller rooms, is occupied by the School of Fine Arts.

The Electrical Engineering Shops and Engine House is a building 86 by 48, containing a battery of six boilers for supplying steam heat and power.

The facilities for work placed at the disposal of students of the University are ample and excellent.

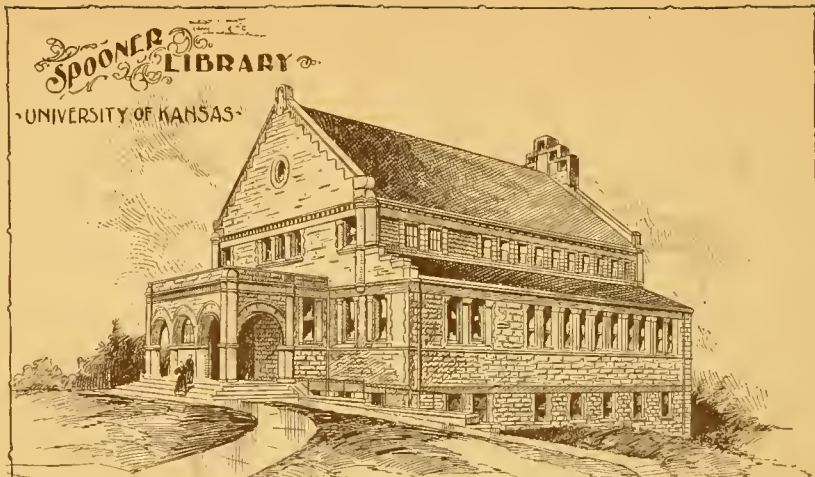
The University Library is open to all students of the institution, and the most liberal opportunities for using it are offered. The general reference books, cyclopedias, dictionaries, journals, and periodicals, together with a card catalogue, are in the reading-room, and open to all. The number of volumes in the fire-proof stack is 24,147. While this number is not large, the books are selected with the greatest care, and the latest and best authorities are furnished.

The collections in botany, entomology, zoölogy and geology comprise about 175,000 specimens. The herbarium includes about 5,000 species of plants, arranged systematically for study and examination. In the entomological collections are found over 20,000 species, representing all the different orders of insects. The extensive collection of North-American mammals has a national reputation for its artistic excellence. Specimens of birds to the number of 1,500, belonging to 500 different species, are found in the ornithological cabinets. The study of osteology is aided by a series of mounted skeletons. The mineralogical and geological collections comprise about 100,000 specimens. An excellent series of typical paleozoic invertebrate fossils, particularly those of the carboniferous of Kansas, is contained in the geological collections. The collections of mesozoic vertebrates and cretaceous plants are among the most noteworthy of the world.





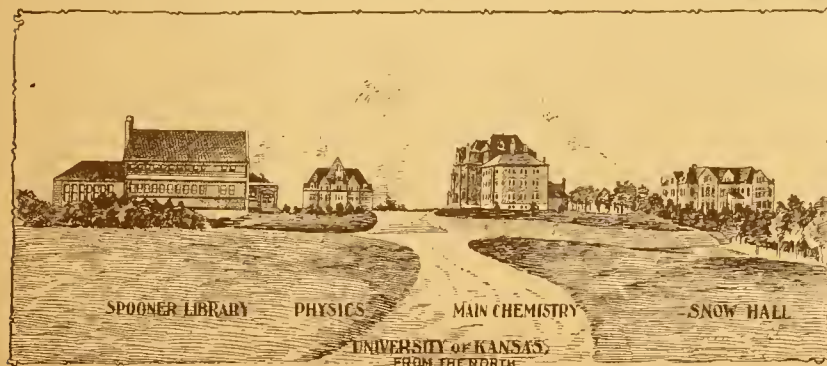
The School of Engineering is well equipped with modern apparatus. There are field and laboratory instruments of all kinds, among which are a precise level for accurate leveling, a secondary triangulation transit for topographical work, an alt-azimuth instrument for use in primary triangulations, which has a 10-inch circle, read to single seconds of arc, a 2,000-pound cement-testing machine, an Olsen 100,000-pound testing machine, machine saws, polishing wheels, etc. The laboratories of the University afford the best modern facilities for practical work in physics, chemistry, botany, and light electrical engineering. The engine house, containing low-pressure and high-pressure boilers, has also machine shops adapted to practical training in machine work. The machine department is provided with vises, carpenter tools, lathes, drills, milling machines, etc. In the engine house are also an American arc-plant complete, a 500-light Westinghouse alternator, a 750-light Wood alternator, and a 20-kilowatt compound-wound multipolar generator.



The special schools of the University are well prepared to give thorough and systematic instruction in their lines of work.

The School of Pharmacy now offers courses of two and four years' work. Its laboratories are well supplied with apparatus and material necessary to pursue profitably the study of pharmacy.

The School of Engineering offers exceptional advantages to those desiring to take work either in civil or electrical engineering. The new building of Physics and Electrical Engineering, the south half of the Main Building above second floor and the machine shops are devoted exclusively to the use of that school. The material equipment is increased by annual appropriations.



The School of Law offers a thorough and complete course of instruction to those desiring admission to the bar. Moot courts are in continual session, and a Kent Club has been formed by the students, in which dissertations are read and cases argued. During the term, lectures by eminent jurists are given supplementary to the general courses in the various subjects of law. Regular instruction is given by recitation upon assigned portions of text-books, and by explanatory lectures.



The School of Fine Arts has extensive facilities for both amateur and advanced instruction. The school is well provided with pianos, charts, plaster casts, engravings, and etchings. The instruction in this school embraces courses in piano, pipe-organ, violin, free-hand drawing, painting, modeling, contrapuntal harmony, canon, fugue, and musical composition.

Tuition is free to Kansas students in every school of the University, with the exception of the School of Fine Arts, and no contingent or admission fee is required of inhabitants of the State. Tuition is not free to non-residents of the State. A fee to cover cost of material used and apparatus broken is required in advance, of all students in chemistry, pharmacy, medicine, physics, natural history, and civil engineering. A graduation fee of \$5 is required in all departments.

The faculty at the present time consists of 55 members. Many of its members are men of national reputation, and stand in the foremost educational rank. The courses of

study offered by the different instructors embrace almost the entire field of education. Advanced work in academic research is offered to all students capable of carrying it on profitably.

During the year 1894-95 there were enrolled 875 students at the University; during the present year the enrollment is 890.

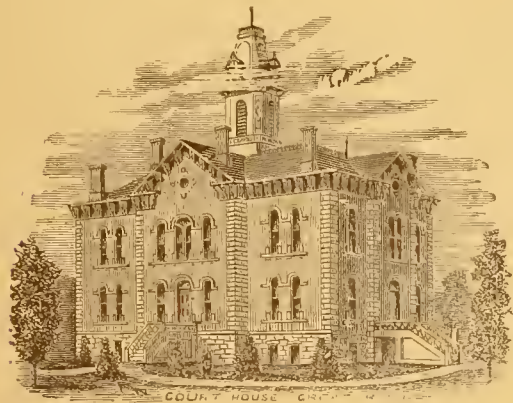
One of the most noteworthy features of instruction at the University is the amount of optional work that is allowed. Hardly a similar institution in the West permits so much freedom in the selection of studies. The only restriction upon the student in his junior and senior years is that he shall not take more than four terms' work in one department or under one instructor. The departments offering optional studies number twenty. In the sophomore year the studies are divided into two groups, the first comprising the languages, the second comprising all other courses. The



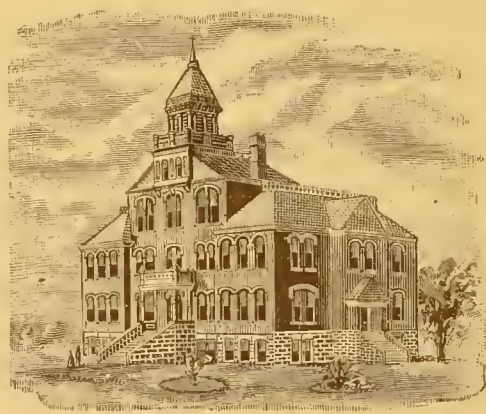
six full terms' work of that year are chosen from these two groups, not more than four terms from either group. In the freshman year the work is mainly prescribed, except that the student is free in his choice of languages.

The University of Kansas ranks among the highest educational institutions. Its faculty of over fifty members embraces men who have attained distinction in the lines of their respective work. Its general facilities and equipment for both under-graduate and post-graduate work are unexcelled in the West.

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TEMPLE OF JUSTICE FOR BARTON COUNTY.



CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE. GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

# KANSAS—AGRICULTURALLY.

BY HON. F. D. COBURN, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

WHILE having many other interests, important and varied, Kansas if anything is preëminently an agricultural State, and its present wealth has been, as that of the future will be, the product of its fertile and well-nigh limitless fields, its herds and flocks. Although not without occasional vicissitudes of season and climate as all sections of every country have been, resulting in a shortage of one or more crops, no further argument is necessary to attest her wondrous wealth of fertility and production than the official record of past achievement.

A part of this record is that in the 25 years ending with 1895 Kansas has produced corn worth on the farm \$776,103,000, or for every one of these years, good or bad, more than \$31,000,000 worth; that in the same period her wheat crops were valued at \$390,068,000, or in excess of \$15,602,753 annually; that her oats crop during the same time amounted to \$168,417,534, and that in the last 15 years the surplus live-stock and their products at home market valuations fell but a trifle short of \$590,000,000, or a yearly average of nearly \$40,000,000.

The State's showing agriculturally in the year 1895—a season of much unfavorable weather and extreme depression in values—is set out in detail by the following:

Table showing the total acreage, quantity and value of farm products in Kansas for 1895.

<i>Crops.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Crops.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Winter wheat . . . bu.	4,056,514	15,512,241	\$7,255,571 21	Millet and Hunga- rian . . . . . tons	301,672	611,160	\$2,050,786 00
Spring wheat . . . bu.	115,457	488,819	207,547 26	Kafir-corn, Jerusa- lem corn and Milo maize . . . . . tons	232,498	793,094	2,074,117 00
Corn . . . . . bu.	8,394,871	201,457,396	46,189,772 72	Timothy . . . . .	464,646		87,089
Oats . . . . . bu.	1,606,343	31,664,748	5,620,188 06	Clover . . . . .	160,663	464,234	1,972,994 50
Rye . . . . . bu.	179,871	1,655,713	623,625 13	Alfalfa . . . . .	139,878		3,010
Barley . . . . . bu.	118,805	1,690,545	441,431 39	Orchard-grass . . .	43,667		
Buckwheat . . . bu.	873	6,598	3,101 06	Other tame grasses .			
Irish potatoes . . bu.	96,228	7,635,866	2,506,358 00	Prairie-grass, fenced, tons	4,885,249	1,153,757	3,461,271 00
Sweet potatoes . . bu.	4,321	372,429	137,714 41				
Sorghum . . . . .	312,730		2,533,952 86	Totals . . . . .	21,576,704		\$77,663,664 28
Castor beans . . . bu.	2,959		22,857 00				
Cotton . . . . . lbs.	358	286,400	17,184 00				
Flax . . . . . bu.	233,403	1,630,530	1,286,471 11				
Hemp . . . . . lbs.	208	145,600	7,280 00				
Tobacco . . . . . lbs.	404	282,800	28,280 00				
Broom-corn . . . lbs.	134,487	60,511,360	1,223,159 65				



Table showing numbers and values of live-stock, etc., in Kansas for 1895.

	Quantities.	Value.
<i>Total value of farm products, brought forward</i> .....		\$77,663,664 28
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter .....		40,691,074 00
Poultry and eggs sold .....		3,315,067 00
Wool clip .....		74,590 02
Cheese .....	828,778	76,596 35
Butter .....	31,154,220	4,050,048 60
Milk sold .....		383,987 00
Garden products marketed .....		939,642 00
Horticultural products marketed .....		930,084 00
Wine manufactured .....	205,895	154,421 25
Honey and beeswax .....	268,778	40,520 45
Wood marketed .....		184,097 00
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$128,503,791 95</b>

Live-stock as returned by assessors, and their values, for the year 1895.

<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Horses .....	852,789	\$23,878,092 00
Mules and asses .....	95,169	3,235,746 00
Milch cows .....	517,254	12,414,096 00
Other cattle .....	1,258,919	23,919,461 00
Sheep .....	136,520	327,648 00
Swine .....	1,666,221	9,164,215 50
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$72,939,258 50</b>

A State evolved within a third of a century from a range for wild animals and wilder men, with such a record as these statistics show can well stand with pride in the presence of any and all claiming agricultural preëminence; yet her past achievements are but a hint of future possibilities. Any reverses encountered in the previous years have but prompted to new and better endeavor and a determination to overcome the obstacles with which only experience could make us familiar.

One of these, in some years, has been a shortage of seasonable rainfall; this has caused the question of irrigation and extent of the available water-supply for that purpose to be much studied by our people, many of whom have gone actively to work to develop them through both individual enterprise and legislative assistance with results thus far eminently



RYE-FIELD, 640 ACRES, SOUTH OF GARDEN CITY, FINNEY COUNTY.

satisfactory and encouraging. The ascertainment and utilization of the underground waters, a judicious catchment, conservation, and use of the storm waters heretofore so largely wasted, the deeper, more thorough breaking-up of compacted, impervious subsoils, a better understanding of what crops are best adapted to the different sections, along with a more thorough system of agriculture, (now subjects of profound study), promise an increased and constantly increasing prosperity. Instead of vast ranges, sparse settlements, slipshod ranch farming, wheat kings, and cattle barons, this will mean intensive tillage, by and through which will be evolved a commonwealth of not ungenerous yet smaller land-holdings,

modest competence, and communities contented because comfortable.

The conditions which have prevailed and the knowledge gained of climate, soils and markets are to result in a new agriculture and a new prosperity for Kansas, upon which we are now entering. The ways and means of these are in large measure suggested by the talismanic words, "Irrigation," "Subsoiling," "Alfalfa," and "Sorghums."

The first of these has so far progressed as to demonstrate the entire feasibility of assuring crops annually, regardless of timely rains, by fructifying with the demonstrated extensive underground water-supply (independent of streams) a very considerable percentage of our most fertile lands, in the western two-thirds of the State especially, where retarded rainfall during the growing months has not infrequently made the profits of agriculture quite uncertain. The pumping of these waters will be inexpensively done, by harnessing to the work the ever-present breezes, which, shot through and through with



WHEAT HARVESTING SOUTH OF LARNED, PAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

sunshine, are wafted across our broad prairies and give the ideal healthful climate for all breathing things, and for developing the choicest growths of grain, fruit, and flower.

By means of subsoiling and deep tillage there will be stored in the soil, for use when most needed, much of the usually sufficient yearly rainfall heretofore permitted to waste itself and do actual damage as run-off.

The wonderful plant alfalfa is proving itself not only one of the most satisfactory, useful, and profitable field crops known to our agriculture,



but also especially adapted to the soil conditions prevailing in those sections of the State where some of the better-known staple crops are not always reliably productive. A like description applies to the sorghums, including the saccharine, as well as the non-saccharine varieties known as Kafir-corn, Milo maize, and Jerusalem corn, which, even under phenomenally adverse conditions, give prodigious yields of superior forage and wholesome, nutritious grain for that live-stock which, under the new environment, must necessarily become highly developed and will likewise be so much of a factor in our material advancement.

There is undoubtedly likewise a great future for the dairy interest in Kansas. With our excellent grasses, the tremendous quantities of Indian corn, the sorghums, etc., that we can raise for forage and grain, also for ensilage, affording succulent milk-producing feed throughout the winter, there can scarcely be a limit to our possible dairy output. The supply of pure cold water which the costless and tireless airs of Heaven will pump fresh each hour must constitute an invaluable adjunct to such enterprises, and these advantages are rapidly being utilized.

In my judgment there has never before been such an auspicious time for the ambitious, industrious, and willing worker, American or foreign, to take up his abode in Kansas and begin carving out for himself and his a home, a competence, and an identity, as now presents itself. Lands will never again be so reasonable in price nor will opportunities probably ever again be more numerous or inviting for ground-floor investment in any one of our 105 splendid counties.



FARM SCENE IN SCOTT COUNTY.  
"JUST BEGINNING."



GRAZING LANDS IN CHEROKEE COUNTY.  
SCENE ON "MEMPHIS ROUTE."

# HORTICULTURE IN KANSAS.

BY HON. EDWIN TAYLOR, SECRETARY STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.



MOST Eastern people, when they think of Kansas, picture to themselves a great reach of prairie, the portions under cultivation broken only by "Walls of Corn," dotted with box-houses and dug-outs, with no shade, no flowers, no fruit. The only true feature in that picture, as applied to the established portions of the State, is the prairie.

Where trees grow with such luxuriance as here, it requires but a little time and effort to surround the home with groves and orchards — though where timber never grew before.

Small-fruit culture in Kansas is favored by both soil and climate. Berries are over 90 per cent. water, and require much moisture to develop them. Where the clouds fail to produce this moisture, we bring irrigation into play. In the eastern portions of the State, irrigation is seldom resorted to, the rainfall there being greater than in many sections east of the Mississippi river. People accustomed to the expression "drouthy Kansas" may be surprised to learn that the annual rainfall at Lawrence, Kansas, is greater than at Detroit, Mich., but the figures given by the Signal Service Department for 1895 show that Lawrence had 36.25 inches while Detroit had 30.05 inches. For the growing months of April, May,

June and July, 1895, Lawrence had 18.09 inches; Detroit 12.11. The average rainfall differs but slightly from that of 1895, and likewise gives Kansas a marked advantage over Michigan.

The general abundance of fruits and vegetables in the homes of farmers is a marked characteristic of eastern Kansas, where the settlement is old enough to have grown into standards of its own. Our market-gardeners are not able to get the high prices for small fruits and vegetables which some of their Eastern brethren enjoy; but they have their compensation in larger crops, produced without expense for fertilizer.

Peaches, in Kansas, are sometimes killed by cold winters; we average about three crops in five years. Pears rarely fail.

But our great fruit crop is apples. This is the home of the "big red apple," where it unites the size and color of the South with the flavor and keeping quality of the North. On our red clay hills and upland prairie we get immense crops of handsome, high-colored apples that are almost free from worms and scab. In sorting them up there are but few "culls," less "seconds" than "firsts," and the firsts are as if hand-painted. Cold storage, so fully developed in our Western cities, has put the apple-orchardist on a firmer basis. It has doubled the time of his selling, and practically relieved him from loss by decay. "Refrigerator" cars eliminate the perils of frost and heat alike, when his apples are in transit. Refrigeration on shipboard is coming. It will be placed (the writer has been informed) on the steamship line to be run in connection with the new roads now building to the Gulf. Then we shall be only \$1 a barrel distant from Liverpool or London. It puts Kansas orchards next door to Europe, and answers in advance any questions as to the adequacy and permanence of our markets.

# THE SUNNY PLAINS OF KANSAS.

BY MRS. LILLA DAY MONROE.

O'er the billowy stretch of sun-kissed green,  
With its wondrous shades, its lights and its sheen,  
Sweeps a true Kansas sky, more splendid in dyes  
Than the most famed of Italy's beauteous skies,  
With its tints of the opal, the rose, burnished brass;  
And it mirrors its moods in the velvety grass.

No artist, whatever his merits or pains,  
Can copy on canvas the tints of our plains;  
Catch the swift-fleeting shadows, that shift as they fly  
Like enchanted mosaics, bedazzling the eye.

There's a glint of sienna that's ravishing quite,  
But it proves to be only a change in the light;

And a touch of chrome yellow, a soft changing rose,  
Which is only a trick of old Sol as he throws  
A smile of approval upon the whole scene;  
Pure ultramarine melts to emerald green;  
But e'en while you're gazing, if Sol shall but frown  
The shades are all blent from raw umber, or brown.

Here's a maxim re-dressed, and I think it is true:  
"If you laugh at the plains, they will laugh back at you!"  
There's magic, a spell, what you will, in the air,  
And it catches you foul, or catches you fair,  
But it catches you—yes, and it holds you a friend  
To the dear sunny plains from the first to the end.



Like the vale of Avoca, this green prairie meer  
By the presence of loved ones is rendered more dear.  
Fling yourself idly down on the carpeted ground,  
Let some dear little feet patter gaily around;  
Baby fingers to sweeten the fast-flying hours,  
Rob of all their rich treasures anemone bowers.

Aye, truly that shimmer of silver and gold,  
As far in the distance as eye can behold,  
Is the filmiest vail of sheer cob-webbed lace,  
That e'er framed with its drapings some dainty bride face!  
Ah, the plains and the sky have a grand marriage feast,  
And we are the guests, dear, from greatest to least.

But I turn from the glamour of prairies and skies,  
To catch the love-light in a pair of grave eyes;  
And I knew as we watched our wee children at play,  
In the sweet-scented grass, on that fair summer day,  
That love's blessed aroma pervaded the scene;  
And though flowers bloomed as gay, and grass grew  
as green,

If the river of discord flowed murky along,  
It would chill nature's heart and hush the glad song  
Of the birds; and the whole radiant picture would  
To an etching in coal of our glorious range. [change.

So, if you're world-weary, and longing for rest,  
Just come to the plains and *submit* to be blessed.

# RAILROADS.

BY SAMUEL T. HOWE, STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.



On March 20, 1860, railroad iron was first laid in Kansas. At the beginning of 1865 only 40 miles had been built, but at the close of that year there were 300 miles. By March, 1866, the Kansas Pacific track had reached Silver Lake, ten miles west of Topeka. In April, 1867, cars were run to within five miles of Salina, and in December of that year the 335th mile of the Kansas Pacific was completed. In December, 1867, was laid the last rail of the 100th mile of the Central Branch U. P. At the beginning of 1868 the railroad mileage had increased to 523 miles, in which was included the line from Leavenworth to Lawrence, 33 miles in length, and that portion of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston extending from Lawrence to Ottawa, 27 miles. In October, 1868, at Topeka, was begun the construction in a southwesterly direction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. In December of 1869 that road ran trains to Burlingame. By June, 1872, it had reached Hutchinson, and was completed to the Colorado line, 470 miles from Atchison, by December 23d, 1872. On April 11th, 1874, track-laying began at Topeka, upon the Midland road, now a part of the Santa Fe, extending from Topeka to Kansas City, and the work progressed

so rapidly that on June 3d following a train was run from Topeka to Lawrence; but it was not until August 30, 1875, that regular trains were running between Topeka and Kansas City. With but few exceptions, the railway mileage in the State was thereafter annually increased. The greatest increases were in the years 1879, 1887, and 1888. During 1887 and 1888, 42 per cent. of the present mileage was built. These data are given in order to show the rapid progress which attended the building of railways in Kansas, never equaled, perhaps, in any other American State.

The annual increase after 1870 in the aggregate mileage appears in the following statement:

YEAR.	MILES.	INCREASE.	YEAR.	MILES.	INCREASE.	YEAR.	MILES.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
1864	40	.....	1878	2,427	75	1887	6,550.79	1,846.93	.....
1870	1,501	1,461	1879	3,103	676	1888	8,515.78	1,964.99	.....
1871	1,760	259	1880	3,400	297	1889	8,755.07	239.29	.....
1872	2,063	303	1881	3,609	209	1890	8,797.37	42.30	.....
1873	2,100	37	1882	3,820	211	1891	8,886.29	88.92	.....
1874	2,150	50	1883	3,885.95	65.95	1892	8,886.29	.....	.....
1875	2,150	.....	1884	4,038.19	152.24	1893	8,906.06	19.84	.....
1876	2,238	88	1885	4,168.48	130.29	1894	8,906.06	.....	.....
1877	2,352	114	1886	4,703.86	535.38	1895	8,888.13	.....	17.93



The Dodge City & Montezuma Railroad, 26.40 miles, and 11.49 miles of the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, extending from Cedar Junction to Olathe, have been abandoned and the rails removed. This decrease in mileage, partially offset by changes in mileage resulting from more exact reports by railroad companies in 1895 than had previously been made, accounts for the decreased mileage appearing for the year 1895, which is believed to be the exact mileage within the State. Kansas, on June 30th, 1894, was exceeded in railway mileage by only three States: Illinois, Texas, and Pennsylvania. Later statistics are not available, but it is believed that the then rank of Kansas as the fourth State in railway mileage has not been changed.

The decennial census for 1895, taken under the supervision of Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, gives as the population of Kansas 1,334,734. Using the mileage of 1895 as a divisor, it is found that there are about 150 inhabitants to each mile of road. There are 105 counties in the State, and 100 of them have one or more roads. Of the 105 county seats, all but eight have one or more roads.

There are about 1,200 stations upon the lines of railway in the State. Of these, 1,020 have one railway, 148 have each two roads, 22 have each three roads, 6 have four roads each, 3 have five and 1 has eight roads.

What are usually considered as distinct railway systems have mileage in Kansas as follows:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, . . . . .	2,711.02
St. Louis & San Francisco, . . . . .	435.07
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, . . . . .	259.81
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, . . . . .	1,141.20
Kansas City Belt (a transfer road at Kansas City), . . . . .	2.97
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, . . . . .	268.56
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, . . . . .	18.38
Union Terminal (a transfer road at Kansas City), . . . . .	6.31
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, . . . . .	399.70
Missouri Pacific, . . . . .	2,355.20
Union Pacific, . . . . .	1,289.91
Total, . . . . .	8,888.13

Of these systems, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific traverse the entire length of the State east and west, and have branches in various directions. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis have lines operating in a southerly direction, and reaching, either directly or in conjunction with other lines, ports upon the Gulf of Mexico. The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf is now being built from Kansas City, at the eastern boundary of Kansas.

almost upon an air line to the Gulf of Mexico. Its proposed Gulf terminus is Port Arthur, on Sabine Lake, to which point it is expected the road will be completed by September of the present year, 1896. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Missouri



SECTION OF K. C. FT. S. & M. R. R.  
(Ballast with gravel from Galena Mines.)

Pacific and the Union Pacific, with their eastern and western connections form transcontinental systems connecting Atlantic and Pacific harbors. Kansas, through its railway systems, has therefore access to ocean ports both east and west, and to lake and gulf ports.

From Kansas City, at the mouth of the Kansas river, and at the east line of the State, the distances to the various ports east and south are about as follows:

	<i>Miles.</i>
To New York, . . . . .	1,345
" Newport News, . . . . .	1,208
" Savannah, . . . . .	1,081
" New Orleans, . . . . .	878
" Port Arthur, . . . . .	820
" Galveston, . . . . .	799
" Chicago, . . . . .	458

From Wichita, a little east and north of the center of the southern boundary of the State, the distances are as follows:

	<i>Miles.</i>
To New York (via Kansas City), . . . .	1,559
" Newport News, " " . . . .	1,422
" Savannah, " " . . . .	1,295
" New Orleans (short line), . . . .	910
" Galveston, " " . . . .	704
" Chicago, . . . . .	672

The events of the twenty years last past have wrought a remarkable change in the relation of railways to the public. Previous to the "Granger" movement, in the early '70s, the management of railways was dominated by the idea of private ownership. The public had few rights which railway managers felt bound to respect. With the then practically undisputed right to make transportation rates both discriminatory and excessive, managers had control over the fortunes of individuals, of towns, and even of States, and the literature of those days shows conclusively that they did not scruple to exercise their power. But the legislation resulting from the Granger movement



A. T. & S. F. R. R. NEAR LAWRENCE.

has worked a revolution. Slowly, necessarily so because of the magnitude of the interests involved, but surely, there has been developed the principle that the private interests of railway ownership must be subordinated to the public welfare when conflicting therewith, and gradually there has been evolved a system of State control which, if not yet sufficiently perfect to insure equal justice to all interests, has nevertheless taken long strides in that direction. The days of stock and bond watering, except perhaps in form, are past. The ultimate result of State control will be the establishment of such charges for the services of carriers as will produce, in relation to the present worth of their property, such an income as is realized by the average industry of the country.

Freight rates upon railways in the United States in the aggregate average lower than in any other country, notwithstanding the fact that railway employes of all grades are paid higher wages in this country than elsewhere. Their degree is less burdensome than their inequality. The great problem to be solved is that of distributing equally the burden of transportation charges. National and State systems of regulation must harmonize before that can be achieved, but the movement is in that direction.

Kansas grains and their products have heretofore been transported overland a distance of from 1,400 to 1,500 miles, to ports on the Atlantic coast; thence by water 3,000 miles or more, to the markets of the world, where they have successfully competed with similar articles from supply points considerably nearer those markets. They could not have done this had their land transportation charges not been less than were in effect in other countries from other points of supply. The railways of America always lead in improving methods of transportation, and therefore American shippers first get the benefit of resulting reduced charges; but in time the same changes will occur in the most conservative countries, and as there must be a minimum below which charges cannot be reduced, the nearer point of supply will ultimately control the market; hence the incentive to shorten all lines of transportation. When the land line of transportation between two points cannot be shortened, it is nevertheless possible to reduce the burden of its charges by diverting traffic to another route, the greater part of which is by water, as the cost of water transportation is much less than that by land. The shortening of overland hauls to market is therefore the great desideratum, and it is because of this that the people of Kansas, and of other trans-Missouri States, have taken a deep interest in the improvement of harbors upon the Gulf coast, so as to permit the entrance of ships of heavy draught. The benefits of the efforts of the National Government in that direction are already apparent. Ships drawing 21½ feet have been enabled to enter the port of Galveston, and as the improvements at that harbor are not yet completed it is reasonably certain that vessels of much heavier tonnage will be able to enter. Considerable Kansas grain has already been exported via Galveston, and its movement in that direction, when insured, as it will undoubtedly be in the near future, will secure permanently the higher prices to producers which a brief experience has shown will result from the shortened land haul. The demand of the people of this territory is that transportation charges by direct routes to all deep-water harbors shall be made with relative equality, and it is confidently expected that such an adjustment of rates will not be long deferred. There is no State that, according to population, is better served by railways than Kansas. The main lines are maintained in excellent condition, and the service is as good as may be found anywhere. Much of the main-line track has been, at considerable expense, well ballasted with gravel, stone, cinders, slag, or other superior kind of ballast. Rails are constantly giving place to heavier steel rails joined by the best modern devices, so that the average speed found in any part of the country is here obtained with almost perfect safety, injuries from train accidents being comparatively infrequent. The rolling stock compares favorably with that in use in any part of the country, and generally, so far as railways are concerned, Kansas challenges comparison with any sister State.

# THE PRESS OF KANSAS.

BY HON. J. K. HUDSON, TOPEKA.



ONE of the potent forces that have made the young State of Kansas strong is the vigilant, loyal and intelligent periodical literature of the State. From the stormy and trying Territorial days of the State's history, when the fearless pioneer spirits had thrown down the first gauge of real battle to the defenders of slavery, when the contest was begun here in this Territory between the advocates of human freedom and the pro-slavery forces of the South that ended at Appomattox, the first Kansas newspaper appeared at Leavenworth. It was on the 15th of September, 1854, that the *Herald* was issued to advocate the claims of those who wanted to make Kansas a slave State. Pierce was President and Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War, and all the Federal machinery of the Government was in the hands of the Democratic party, then controlled by the South. A month later the *Kansas Tribune* made its appearance, and about the same time the *Herald of Freedom* and the *Kansas Free State* were issued at Lawrence. The first number of the *Tribune* was printed in Ohio, and the first one of the *Herald of Freedom* in Pennsylvania; then came their removal to Kansas and their publication, without an office, under the most extraordinary difficulties. Lawrence was little more than a camp of a few weeks' growth, with its first

primitive board and log cabins, when she boasted three newspapers. The first daily paper attempted in the new Territory was at Lawrence, July 4, 1855, but it only lived one week. Then one was started in Topeka, in October, 1855, which had a brief life; and another attempt was made the following spring in Topeka, but it had an early death, like all its predecessors. In September, 1857, the next attempt was made in Leavenworth with the *Daily Ledger*, which lived a short time and was succeeded by the first permanent daily publication of the State, the Leavenworth *Daily Times*, which appeared February 15, 1858, and still lives.

This is 1896, and from the time the first weekly paper was printed under the shade of the scrub-oaks that covered the hills upon which Leavenworth is located, in 1854, the growth of periodical literature has kept pace with the development of our 80,000 square miles of territory. The real work of making a State, of building towns, churches, schools, railroads, bridges, and all that goes to make a great and prosperous commonwealth, really began here with the close of the civil war, in 1865. Since that time all the early beginnings, purchased by the pioneers of 1854 and later with so much of noble sacrifice, have been improved upon, and, although suffering the usual difficulties of all new Western communities, the present million and a half of people in Kansas enjoy as great a degree of prosperity and content as may be found among the same number of people in the same territory anywhere on the globe.

In all the State's growth the press of Kansas has been a helpful and willing force. Kansas stands eleventh in rank in the number of its publications. Illinois leads all the States, its publications numbering 1,669; Pennsylvania is next, with 1,446; Ohio third, with 1,442; New York has



1,427; Iowa, 1,110; Missouri, 948; Indiana, 804; Texas, 751; Michigan, 736; Massachusetts, 727; and Kansas is pressing the three latter and older States, with 715. In each of the 105 counties of Kansas there is a paper. We have in our State 49 dailies, 2 tri-weeklies, 4 semi-weeklies, 619 weeklies, 4 semi-monthlies, 33 monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, and 3 quarterlies. Every phase of politics, religion, art, literature, science, agriculture, horticulture, stock-raising, sporting and fashion is represented. In ability and character these publications are fully up to the standard of other Western States.

The growth and progress of the press of Kansas have from the first been more rapid than the settlement of the communities would really justify. The organization of a new county has always included the establishment of one or more political newspapers, regardless of the sparse population. The editor, in his first issue, and in every subsequent one, heralded the advantages of settling in a new county, and particularly pointed out the certainty of the town from which his paper was issued becoming the county seat and the commercial center of a very large and productive area of the State.

In the olden time the school-house and the church came slowly, after the pioneers had built their log houses and cleared the first acres of the future farm. After the community had become a thoroughly organized settlement, the school-house and the church paved the way for the newspaper. When, however, the railroad supplanted the old Conestoga wagon, and men seeking homes pushed beyond the timber lands into the great prairies of the West, the railroad and the printing-press changed the old order of things and prepared the way for the school-house and the church.

Such has been the history of Kansas. The demand of the intelligent settlers, from Territorial days down to the present, has been for plenty of reading-matter, as is fully proven by the heavy mail trains reaching our State. The peculiar difficulties surrounding the first settlement of Kansas attracted an earnest, aggressive, thinking population, which has stamped its intelligence and character upon the splendid State educational and charitable institutions.

In the wonderful growth in population and wealth which has taken place in this great central State of the Union, with its 10,000 miles of railroad, the press of Kansas has borne a conspicuous and influential part.

In the future as in the past, the newspapers and periodicals of Kansas may be relied upon to assist in every good work that means material, spiritual or mental growth for the people of the State. At all times, under all circumstances, the press of Kansas is distinguished for its unwavering loyalty to Kansas and her people.

# STATE CHARITABLE, CORRECTIONAL AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

BY HON. C. E. FAULKNER, SUPT. SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, ATCHISON

THE laws and institutions of a country designed to promote patriotism, secure justice, diffuse intelligence, and serve the needs of a common humanity, are the milestones which mark its progress upon the highway of civil government, and the evidences of its strength and perpetuity.

In no part of the world has this progress been so rapid and satisfactory as in our own land. The independent methods of State legislation characteristic of our government have developed a diversity of law and practice in State sociology unparalleled in the experience of other countries. In many matters the newer States have profited from the experience of their elder sisters, and the conferences for study and comparison have proven valuable aids to improved methods of public policy. In this friendly rivalry Kansas has been true to the inspiration of her early history, when her soil was rescued from the grasp of selfishness and dedicated to the highest service of human need. The same public spirit which fostered the establishment of her splendid educational system has yielded a prompt and patriotic support to the enactment of laws and the founding of institutions designed for the education and care of the unfortunate and the restraint and repression of wrong-doers.



STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, DODGE CITY.

they were designed, and the cost to the tax-payers of Kansas for their support presents as low an aggregate ratio of expenditure as may be found in any State from which statistics are reported.



The institutions grouped under the title descriptions of this chapter are as follows:

- Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.
- Institution for the Education of the Blind.
- Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children.
- Soldiers' Orphans' Home, (for all dependent children.)
- State Soldiers' Home.
- Two Asylums for the Insane.
- Reform School for Boys.
- Industrial School for Girls.
- State Industrial Reformatory, (for first felons.)
- State Penitentiary.

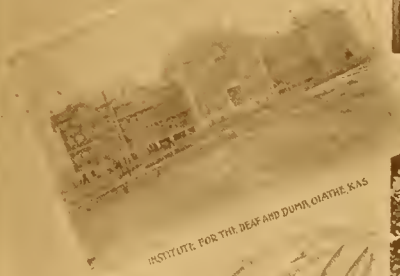
These institutions are efficient instrumentalities for the accomplishment of the several purposes for which



TOPEKA ASYLUM—MAIN BUILDING



TOPEKA ASYLUM—BUILDING



INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, TOPEKA, KANS.



SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, ATCHISON, KANS.

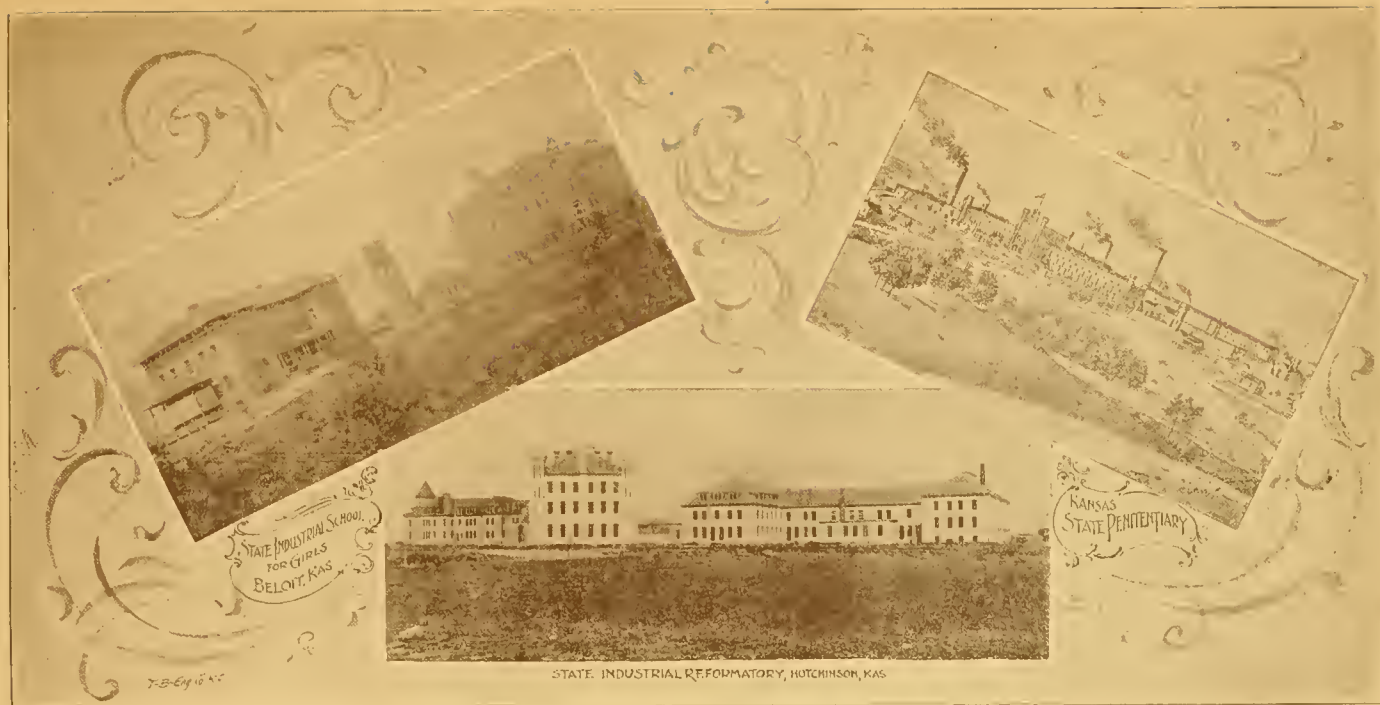
The percentages of pauperism, lunacy and crime in Kansas bear favorable comparison with those of States of similar age, and are far less than those of the older States grouped in the same census division. Statistics of population show that less than twelve per cent. of the total inhabitants of the State are residents of cities having a population in excess of four thousand people, and this fact accounts for an exemption from many evils



which are the inevitable incidents of an excess of urban population. Professional tramps and criminals find little encouragement for lodgment in the smaller communities, and the interstate migration of the vicious and dependent classes common to the country at large imposes no unequal burden upon a State which offers but little in the nature of congenial harboring. The conditions in Kansas give promise of an increasing power to lessen the disasters of lunacy, pauperism, and crime. The education of the past decade has brought from the school-rooms of the State an army of recruits loyal to the cause of good government.

The study of sociology forms a distinct department in the work of the State University, and press and platform are responsive to every proven





need of advancement in the amendment or addition of legislative policies. The public institutions of Kansas have been reasonably well sheltered from the disturbing interference of party and partisan politics. Such errors as have been committed have served as valuable object-lessons to stimulate a general desire to avoid their repetition. In every party there is a steady growth of opinion favorable to the divorcement of these great trusts from liability to injury through the accidents of political change, and the degree of public confidence deserved and enjoyed by the managing boards and officials is not excelled in any other State in the Union.



# PROFITABLE AGRICULTURE IN KANSAS.

BY HON. THOS. M. POTTER, PRESIDENT KANSAS BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.



THE farmers of Kansas represent not only the leading industry of the State, but an industry representing more capital, employing more labor, paying more taxes and producing more wealth than all the other industries of our State combined. Our lands are taxed upon a valuation of \$175,075,365, while all other property, including railroads, town lots, and personal property, was listed at \$162,459,758.

If two-thirds the live stock in the State belong to the farm, and we add their valuation to that of the land, we find the farmers of Kansas paying taxes on approximately \$200,000,000 capital, or nearly two-thirds of the taxes of the State. While this vast sum of assessed valuation, if placed at its true value of about threefold, or \$600,000,000, and divided by the 185,000 who are engaged in agriculture in our State, would indicate that every person who pursued the vocation of farming in Kansas was worth on an average \$3,250. What other State or what other industry can show such an average accumulation of wealth as this for the whole number employed? The crops on our farms last year were worth \$77,663,664; cattle sold for slaughter, \$40,691,074; poultry and eggs sold, \$3,315,067; dairy products, \$4,510,626; which, with all other products of the farm, make a grand total of \$128,503,791, or \$6 per acre for every acre under cultivation; leaving us our farms and implements and about \$75,000,000 worth of live stock with which to enter upon the work of the coming year.

If we set aside to labor two-thirds of all these products as a fair compensation for the part it took in producing this grand aggregation of wealth, there will still be left as a net income on the \$200,000,000 capital invested in the live stock and farms of our State the sum of \$42,837,597, or over 21 $\frac{4}{10}$  per cent. But admitting that the basis of taxation from which I have made up my deductions is very low, you readily perceive that we can raise this basis threefold and yet have over 7 per cent. net upon the capital invested in land and stock. It is my judgment, founded upon an experience of over a quarter of a century upon the farm in Kansas, that the above estimate is below the average remuneration that awaits the application of intelligent methods to our individual surroundings.

Kansas is a great State, covering over seven degrees of longitude, with an elevation at Kansas City of 765 feet above sea-level, and a gradual increase of about seven feet to the mile to the westward, which gives the extreme western part of the State an altitude of 3,365 feet, and of course the same methods of culture, or the same kinds of crops, will not flourish equally well in both extremes of the State; but there is no tract of land in all the 80,000 square miles of Kansas soil upon which an individual cannot gain a competence if he will adapt his methods of culture to the soil and climate of his locality.

"Corn is king!" shouts the multitude, and in the presence of his mighty array of 200,000,000 bushels in Kansas last year we are tempted to join the throng and bow to his scepter, forgetting that in Kansas we have 30,000,000 acres covered with a variety of native grasses among the most

nutritious that grow anywhere, and, deducting the cost of producing the corn, as valuable to our State in the aggregate as all our corn. With the limestone blue-stem, which covers nearly one-half of our State, my cattle have gained, on an average, three pounds per day on the grass alone, while the pasture was fresh and in good condition; a daily increase in weight which is scarcely obtained by any tame grass or other food ration of



WHEAT-FIELD, 640 ACRES, SOUTH OF GARDEN CITY, FINNEY COUNTY.

any kind, not excepting King Corn. The western part of the State, in addition to the blue-stem is covered with the nutritious buffalo and gramma grasses, which are good the year round, and on which all kinds of stock will thrive with the aid of a little Kafir-corn, sorghum, or millet, all of which grow readily there, to feed the stock during the few winter storms.

My principal occupation for the last twenty-five years has been grazing and feeding stock, in connection with farming, and I know of no place in the whole country where the business of stock-raising of all kinds and meat production can be carried on more safely, economically and profitably than in Kansas. Our cheap lands, our mild climate, our rich alluvial soil covered with a great variety of most nutritious native grasses, and all of which are adapted to the growth of some kinds of forage plants, give Kansas preëminent advantages in the stock business, avoiding the danger of loss for the lack of feed in the exclusively grazing districts of the great plains and mountains of the Northwest, or the expense necessarily connected with the high-priced land and feed of the East. While at our very doors we have the second largest stock market of the world, drawing its supplies from every State and Territory west of the Mississippi river.

So great has been the demand for something to consume the vast accumulation of Kansas products, that often during the last year feeders have been worth more in Kansas City than in Chicago. This great market, together with the packing-houses of Topeka, Hutchinson, and Wichita, enables the Kansas farmer to realize as much for his fat stock on the average as the farmer of the Eastern States, while his product was raised and fattened on land and feed that did not cost over one-half as much as did the Eastern farmer's.

While Kansas has these unsurpassed market facilities on her eastern border, I noticed the other day that a ship drawing 21 feet of water went out of Galveston harbor loaded with 250 cars of Kansas corn, which indicates that our products are brought within 600 miles of cheap ocean transportation on the south.

The commercial advantages of Kansas are fast becoming such as they would be if we should take the State and place one end on Lake Michigan and let the other extend across Indiana into Ohio; and the value of our lands will soon reach the price of land in the above-mentioned locality.

The average price of land in the United States is \$19 per acre. In Indiana, \$31 per acre; in Illinois, \$31.87 per acre; in Iowa, \$22.92 per acre; in Ohio, \$45.97 per acre; in Missouri, \$13.52 per acre—making an average of \$29 per acre for the principal corn-producing States, while in Kansas it is only 38 per cent. of that amount, or about \$11 per acre.



When we compare the average products of these lands, we find that for a series of years the average product of corn in the United States is 25 bushels per acre, while Kansas is excelled by but few States in the Union in her average of 28 bushels per acre, and other crops in about the same proportion. Labor is as cheap here as elsewhere, and one man can farm more acres of ground in Kansas than in any country I was ever in.

Thus in sunny Kansas, the golden granary of the world, the average cost of land is less, the labor of production less, while the yield is among the greatest, and there is no better clime on earth for rearing the kinds of stock at the least expense.

I am in love with Kansas climate and the products of her soil not only, but with her people and her institutions. I think it a great place to raise a family of children, as well as to rear a herd of colts and calves. The general intelligence and moral tone of the people are unexcelled anywhere, while there is a vitality and push about the Kansas boy or girl which will brook no defeat, and presages victory before the conflict comes.



FARM SCENE IN BARTON COUNTY. JUST A STARTER.



FARM SCENE IN BARTON COUNTY. THE WAY WE START IN KANSAS.

# THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

BY HON. GEO. W. GLICK, EX-GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

THE man who seeks a home and wishes to engage in the cattle industry naturally looks for a place where the surroundings and conditions seem to afford the greatest promise of success. The salubrity of the climate that insures health, thrifty growth, and rapid maturity, and soil that produces in the greatest abundance forage crops and nutritious and palatable grasses, short winters that reduce the time and expense of feeding dry provender and grain, with ample transportation facilities and a good market, are some of the essential, important and controlling considerations that enter the mind of the man who proposes entering into the cattle-raising and cattle-feeding industry for a livelihood or a lifetime vocation. Kansas presents in an eminent degree all these advantages that go to render the cattle industry both pleasant and profitable, if it is conducted with industry and discreet management. The climate of Kansas is salubrious, dry, and healthful. The soil is very fertile. The tame grasses are successfully grown in great abundance in the eastern half of the State. Timothy, the clovers, blue-grass and orchard-grass furnish an ideal pasture and hay; while in western Kansas the buffalo- and gramma-grass produce an abundance of nutritious pasture during most of the year, and the sorghums, Kafir and Jerusalem corn furnish nutritious fodder for winter feeding of the stock cattle and cows.

The winters of Kansas are short—very short, dry, and with but little snow, in comparison with the winters in the northern part of our country and Canada. This is very advantageous to those in the cattle business, as the stock can generally be turned on grass the first of April and remain till the winter holidays, leaving only about four months for the winter care of the cattle, thus saving long and expensive feeding on dry fodder and grain; and when the business is prudently, intelligently and industriously prosecuted, the stockman has his steers ready for the feed-lot by the time they are eighteen months old, when all the conditions change, the pasture giving place to the feed-lot and grain feed.

The extent of this industry is indicated by the fact that over two and a half millions of cattle are owned in Kansas, and the value of the cattle sold for slaughter annually amounts to over \$35,280,273, while the products of the dairy swell the amount to over forty millions of dollars, with an annual increase in the amount of butter, cheese and milk put on the market and increased returns to those who study their business and use skill in its management. These amounts are vast when we contemplate them in the aggregate; but when we consider that this amount of money, \$40,000,000, comes into Kansas annually as the direct result of this home industry that asks no tariff for its protection, it gives evidence of the industry, skill and business tact of the Kansas farmer, and proves that Kansas is the ideal home of the cattle-raiser and a land of plenty, comfort, and contentment, with the church and the school-house standing on our beautiful prairies as beacons of intelligence and Christianity.



I said that when the steer was ready for the feed-lot all the conditions changed, and a different industry is inaugurated, and the skill of the feeder is brought into requisition. The industry is changed in all its conditions. A new method of feeding is commenced, other conditions control, and the watchfulness of the feeder is taxed daily; regularity of feeding and watering are prerequisites of successful results. The season of fattening on grain is the *critical* period of the cattle-feeding industry, and it requires great skill and tact in feeding in the dry lot (or stall feeding, as it is called in the East), for it is the intelligent care exercised at this time that measures the profit or loss on the work in hand.

The Kansas cattleman is fertile in resources and full of expedients, as the forty millions of dollars received by the cattle-raisers and feeders for their product attest that they are skillful as raisers and expert feeders for the market, as well as successful dairymen.

Grain-feeding of cattle for the market and for slaughter is preëminently a Kansas industry. This is made possible and profitable by the immense crops of corn produced in this State. Corn in Kansas is King. It is the grain used with the most profit in stall feeding and finishing of the cattle for the block. It is inexpensive; it is a home product. It does not (like wheat) require a great outlay of money to raise, and it need not be harvested in a hurry, at a fixed season, but at the convenience of the farmer; it is fed out ground or in the ear, with or without husking, or in the fodder, in such way as best suits the convenience or methods of the feeder.

The east half of Kansas is the corn-producing part of the State, although in some seasons corn is a most excellent crop in the western half, but not as reliably so as in the eastern part. Our soil and climate are admirably adapted to corn-raising, and the Kansas farmer makes good use of his opportunities in this line of agriculture, raising more corn than he may feed more cattle and more hogs.

The crop of Kansas for 1895 was over *two hundred millions of bushels*, and worth over \$46,000,000, and by the report of Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, the crop for the past twenty-five years has been worth an average of over \$31,000,000 annually. Such crops make Kansas the feeding-grounds for the cattleman and the farmer (for almost all our farmers are cattle- and hog-feeders), and thus we consume the corn raised on the farm in making beef and pork to supply the markets and feed the millions who want good beef and palatable bacon and hams.

But this great corn crop is not used only in feeding beef cattle for the slaughter. Kansas adds to her \$35,000,000 worth of cattle sold for slaughter for human food, near \$15,000,000 worth of hogs also slaughtered for human foods. With all this, Kansas farmers have other resources for a livelihood, but the cattle industry and the hog industry necessarily constitute important factors. The field of this expanding industry is not yet occupied. Not over 8,500,000 of our 51,200,000 acres were used in producing the more than 200,000,000 bushels of corn in 1895.

The prairies nor the pastures are yet crowded with cattle, but their numbers can be increased tenfold and there will be no over-stocking; the enterprise of the Kansas farmer will be equal to the emergency, and later if it requires a billion bushels of corn to meet the home demand, it can all be found at the proper time in the cribs on the farms of Kansas, while the fat, lusty bullocks and the Kansas porkers will add interest to the buyer and the visitor at the stock-yards, and supply the best of beef and pork to the consumer.

But where is the market for all this vast output? I answer, Kansas City, Kansas, is the second foremost market in the world for cattle, hogs, and sheep. It is near at hand; it is well managed, and fair treatment is accorded to all. The magnitude of the operations carried on in this Kansas mart is suggested by the fact that in 1895 there were received and converted into cash 1,689,652 cattle; 2,457,697 hogs; 864,713 sheep; and 52,607 horses and mules; or a total of 103,368 car-loads, worth more than \$93,000,000. At this same Kansas market there are likewise the greatest packing-houses in the world, where all offerings are taken, and where the capacity of the establishments is being constantly enlarged to meet the demands of ever-increasing supply.





CATTLE-FEEDING STATION, OWNED BY THE ALFALFA IRRIGATION AND LAND CO.



# KANSAS CLIMATE.

BY HON. T. A. M'NEAL, EDITOR TOPEKA MAIL AND BREEZE.

AS MY understanding of the purpose of this book is that it will indulge only in statements that can be verified by actual experience, it shall be my aim in treating on the climate of Kansas, to be guarded in my utterances and conservative in my estimate of the benefits to be derived therefrom.

That the climate of Kansas, especially in the western half of the State, is especially salubrious is generally conceded, but that the region embraced within the boundaries indicated is to be the future sanitarium of the world, to which will be attracted the maimed, the blind, the halt, and those afflicted with all manner of diseases, may not yet be generally understood. That such is the case, however, will become evident on careful consideration and patient investigation. Medical science has pretty thoroughly demonstrated that diseases are due to the presence of microbes which flourish and grow fat under miasmatic conditions, but become discouraged and feeble and eventually die when exposed to an atmosphere charged with sufficient abundance of pure oxygen. In western Kansas the microbe is of few days and full of trouble. It may go into the country full of youth and vigor, but in a short time becomes emaciated, loses its appetite, and is hurried to an untimely and dishonored grave.

When a man arrives from the miasmatic districts of the East his system is more full of microbes than the neglected dog is of fleas. He is overcome with lassitude. His liver is on a strike. His gall receptacle has overflowed, mingled its contents with the currents of his blood, and changed his complexion to saffron. He is listless, despondent, and without appetite. He does not feel equal to any exertion, and takes a chill for involuntary exercise. The beneficial effect of the Kansas climate on that man is marked and immediate. In a month his complexion has cleared. His internal economy is in full working order. His appetite becomes a thing of wonder. Jack-rabbit steak is more gratifying than the choicest viands of Delmonico, and bacon gravy as relishing as the nectar of the gods. Restless nights are things of the past. He sleeps like a policeman, and wakes to find life a poem of new health and joy.

Disease becomes a recollection and death a question of individual choice as to time and manner. In one Kansas county only two deaths have occurred during the past year. These parties were personal friends of the only undertaker in the county, and did not want to see him entirely ruined for want of business.

The peculiar strength and vitalizing character of the climate is as noticeable in its effect on animals as on human beings. During the winter months in southwest Kansas, when the range was exhausted by over-feeding, the writer has known cattle to live six weeks on climate and cold water, and at the expiration of that time furnish tenderloin beef and rib roasts for the boarding-houses in that section.

The wonderful purity of the atmosphere is also shown in the fact that in western Kansas meat will keep fresh for weeks without salt or other



preservative. As the meat is eaten within that time it is impossible to tell just how long a period would elapse before decay and decomposition would set in. I understand that some time ago the hindquarter of a mastodon was found in one of the southwestern counties in a fair state of preservation and freshness. The mastodon in question had probably been dead a thousand years when Adam was still wearing his first pair of fig-leaf pants.

The perfection of Kansas climate tends to superior mental and physical development, which will be more and more marked as generation succeeds generation. The coming Kansas boys will be physical giants and mental Websters, while the girls will be paragons of beauty and endowed with the keen wit of Aspasia.

In such a climate as we have previously suggested, longevity will become universal and death the result of accidents or voluntary sacrifice for the purpose of assisting struggling cemetery associations.



THE BEESON FARM, NEAR DODGE CITY.

# KANSAS BANKS.

BY HON. J. W. BREIDENTHAL, STATE BANK COMMISSIONER.



WHILE strong, healthy and prosperous banks do not always indicate a corresponding degree of prosperity generally, yet, on the other hand, weak banking institutions in which the people have lost confidence have a more demoralizing effect upon the growth, prosperity and business of a community or State thus afflicted than all else combined, and usually reflect the general condition of such community. Banks having become the clearing-houses for at least ninety per cent. of our business, it is essential that they should enjoy the confidence of the people to the fullest possible extent, to the end that the business exchanges may be effected with dispatch, and without the fear of loss so common where unsound banks exist and are intrusted with the care of the money and the effecting of the exchanges of the community.

In this respect Kansas is indeed fortunate, and the people may well be proud of the magnificent showing of strength made by her banks. At the date of every statement made to the National and State departments of banking since the great panic of 1893, our banks have made an improved showing of strength. On February 28th the national banks doing business in the State numbered one hundred and sixteen. These banks had an aggregate capital and surplus of \$11,075,500, and held deposits of \$16,914,666. The average reserve held was 33.59 per cent. Their loans and discounts amounted to \$18,605,673. Government bonds, including premiums, \$3,057,138.

On the same date there were 287 State and 117 private banks transacting a general banking business in the State under the supervision of the State Bank Commissioner. These banks had an aggregate capital and surplus of \$8,465,000, and held deposits to the amount of \$15,522,033. The average reserve held was 37.98 per cent. Their loans and discounts amounted to \$17,873,105.

During the last five years our banks, like all other business enterprises, have met with heavy losses as a result of the reaction from the inflation of values during the so-called "boom" period preceding 1890: but these losses, together with bad debts, have been charged off from time to time to "surplus" and profit account, until, by passing dividends, the directors of a large majority of our banks have placed their institutions on a solid basis, with their capital unimpaired. While the panic of 1893 forced many of our banks to close, as a rule they were small institutions, and the deposits involved limited. The aggregate loss to depositors, barring a half-dozen institutions that were wrecked by their officers, will be very small indeed when compared with the amount of business transacted by our banks. In this respect, Kansas will compare favorably with any State in the Union, and particularly with States similarly situated.

While almost every portion of the State is fairly well supplied with banking capital, there are some localities where additional capital can be invested in banking with assurance of profitable returns.

Topeka, our capital city, is very fortunate in being provided with ample banking facilities. Her banks are models of strength, and are managed by conservative men well versed in the business. Kansas City, Kansas, Leavenworth and Atchison, as well as other leading cities, are also well supplied with ample bank capital.

In addition to our banks we have a goodly number of successful building and loan associations, which afford a means for the profitable investment of small sums, and also provide means whereby their membership can become the owners of homes.



THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREET OF TOPEKA, CAPITAL CITY.



# KANSAS GRAIN AND MILLS.

BY HON. C. B. HOFFMAN.



EVER since man began his conscious career as the conqueror of earth, wheat bread has been his "staff of life." Eaten raw and uncrushed, boiled, parched, or baked, it has furnished the most wholesome muscle- and nerve-building food. Wheat contains in compact concentration and in proper proportions all the elements necessary to human life. It is nature's perfect food.

Countries adapted to wheat culture produce the most vigorous and progressive people; not only because wheat feeds them, but because the same climatic conditions which favor the sun-kissed grain are conducive to the highest development of man. A dry, breezy, sunny climate, free from fog and malaria, and a rich, porous soil, devoid of bog and swamp, are the natural home of the golden grain as well as of a brave, free, sometimes boisterous, but always progressive people. Science, art, poetry and fiction unite in the praise of wheat, and when Kansas comes to the front with enormous crops of wheat it is an index of the inherent power of Kansas climate, soil, and people.

Think of it! Kansas in 1892 produced a hundred million bushels\* of wheat. This was phenomenal; still, the average for the past ten years is in round numbers sixty million bushels, or over one-ninth of the entire production of the United States for the same period. And yet only about one-twelfth of our prairies is in

wheat. Kansas can easily quadruple her present average wheat crop, can put upon the markets of the world annually two hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat, equaling one-half of a present average crop of the United States, and then have two-thirds of her land left for other crops.

Corn (maize) is the other cereal that makes Kansas great. Her rich valleys—bottom lands, in Western vernacular—along the Kaw, the Smoky Hill, the Neosho, and the broad, winding Arkansas, are peculiarly well adapted for corn, both white and yellow.

Kansas produced in 1895 three hundred and fifty million bushels of corn—one-sixth of the entire crop of the Republic.

Think of the possibilities of Kansas when farming shall have become a science and her fertile valleys and rolling hills shall be devoted to wheat and corn, where now the less profitable native grasses grow.

Having grown our grain, we are now ready to grind it. It is not generally known that the reduction of wheat and corn to flour and meal and the various products that come from these cereals is an industry the second largest in the United States. In 1890 there were over 18,000 flour mills in the United States, and the output of these was worth in dollars, \$513,000,000, exceeded only by the slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, the products of which amounted to \$564,000,000; while the foundries and machine shops produced \$412,000,000, the iron and steel furnaces \$430,000,000, lumber from logs \$403,000,000, and printing and publishing \$275,000,000; the rest of the industries falling hundreds of millions below them in value of output.

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\*The official figures made the crop of 1892 82,000,000 bushels of wheat, but the amount delivered by farmers to buyers and used for food and seed justifies the estimate of 100,000,000 bushels.

Our State ranks tenth among the United States in the magnitude of its milling, and contained in 1895, 385 mills, employing 2,349 men. The output of these as given by the United States census of 1890, when there were only 348 mills, amounted to \$17,500,000. The following States exceed this output: Minnesota, 307 mills, employs 4,038 men; value of output, \$60,150,000. Missouri, 710 mills, employs 3,855 men; value of output, \$34,400,000. Illinois, 647 mills, employs 4,385 men; value of output, \$37,900,000. Indiana, 723 mills, employs 3,640 men; value of output, \$31,100,000. Pennsylvania, 2,226 mills; value of output, \$39,400,000. New York, 1,235 mills; value of output, \$52,000,000. Ohio, 910 mills; value of output, \$39,468,000. Michigan, 544 mills; value of output, \$22,500,000. Wisconsin, 497 mills; value of output, \$24,200,000.



MILLING, 1861.  
Old Water Wheel.

In amount of capital invested and value of output, milling exceeds all other industries in Kansas. In fact, it represents over 15 per cent. of all industries combined, and is capable of indefinite extension.

Kansas is peculiarly well adapted for milling. This is due to the superiority of its hard wheats and the condition of our climate, which causes the flour to stand transportation across the ocean and gives it great keeping qualities, especially desirable in warm and damp climates such as prevail along the Gulf of Mexico and Central America as well as Europe. Kansas hard-wheat flours have within the past ten years attained the foremost rank in quality in the Eastern and European markets. They command the highest price in Belgium, Holland, England, and France, and are sought after in large Eastern cities such as Boston and New York. They are peculiarly well adapted for bread-making, being rich in gluten and other nutritive elements, and keep the moisture in bread better than those made of spring wheat or of the soft winter varieties.

The most vigorous competitors of the Kansas mills in the home as well as the foreign markets are the Minnesota mills, which draw their supplies from the great wheat-fields of the two Dakotas and Minnesota. These States produce what is known as the northern or hard spring wheat, which makes a good, nutritious flour; however, not possessing as fine a flavor or being as easily worked in the dough as those of the hard winter-wheat varieties. Minnesota possesses other advantages over Kansas. Its mills are centered at Minneapolis and Duluth, and have easy access to the lakes, which afford them cheap transportation to the Eastern and European markets. Hence the Kansas wheat-raiser and miller are peculiarly interested in cheapening the methods of transportation from the interior to the seaboard. This will come by the ever-reduced cost of transportation which gradually but surely moves us closer to the world's markets, and by opening the nearer deep-water ports on the Gulf of Mexico. Only within the past few years have we awakened to the fact that Kansas lies closer to tide-water than Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, or even Indiana; and when once the people grasp this fact, our flour, grain, beef and pork will find the great European markets and the South-American markets via our natural highway, the Gulf, whose deep waters come within 700 miles of our boundary.



AS SHOWN IN 1896, ENTERPRISE, KANSAS.

## QUIVERA—KANSAS. 1542-1892.

BY HON. EUGENE F. WARE.



In that half-forgotten era,  
With the avarice of old,  
Seeking cities he was told  
Had been paved with yellow gold,  
In the kingdom of Quivera—

Came the restless Coronado  
To the open Kansas plain,  
With his knights from sunny Spain;  
In an effort that, though vain,  
Thrilled with boldness and bravado.

League by league, in aimless marching,  
Knowing scarcely where or why,  
Crossed they uplands drear and dry,  
That an unprotected sky  
Had for centuries been parching.

But their expectations, eager,  
Found, instead of fruitful lands,  
Shallow streams and shifting sands,  
Where the buffalo in bands  
Roamed o'er deserts dry and meager.

Back to scenes more trite, yet tragic,  
Marched the knights with armour'd steeds;  
Not for them the quiet deeds;  
Not for them to sow the seeds  
From which empires grow like magic.

Never land so hunger-stricken  
Could a Latin race re-mold;  
They could conquer heat or cold—  
Die for glory or for gold—  
But not make a desert quicken.

Thus Quivera was forsaken;  
And the world forgot the place  
Through the lapse of time and space.  
Then the blue-eyed Saxon race  
Came and bade the desert waken.

And it bade the climate vary;  
And awaiting no reply  
From the elements on high,  
It with plows besieged the sky—  
Vexed the heavens with the prairie.

Then the vitreous sky relented,  
And the unacquainted rain  
Fell upon the thirsty plain,  
Whence had gone the knights of Spain,  
Disappointed, discontented.

Sturdy are the Saxon faces,  
As they move along in line;  
Bright the rolling-cutters shine,  
Charging up the State's incline,  
As an army storms a glacier.

Into loam the sand is melted,  
And the blue-grass takes the loam,  
Round about the prairie home ;  
And the locomotives roam  
Over landscapes iron-belted.

Cities grow where stunted birches  
Hugged the shallow water-line ;  
And the deep'ning rivers twine  
Past the factory and mine,  
Orchard slopes and schools and churches.

Deeper grows the soil and truer,  
More and more the prairie teems  
With a fruitage as of dreams ;  
Clearer, deeper, flow the streams,  
Blander grows the sky and bluer.

We have made the State of Kansas,  
And to-day she stands complete —  
First in freedom, first in wheat ;  
And her future years will meet  
Ripened hopes and richer stanzas.

## A FOURTH OF JULY POEM.

He who has lived in Kansas, though he roam,  
Can find no other spot and call it " Home,"  
As Ingalls says, a Kansas man may stray —  
May leave — perchance depart, or go away —  
In short, may roam — but, be it anywhere,  
He must return, if he can raise the fare.  
. . . . .  
On July Fourth we always float the flag,  
And push the old bald eagle from the crag —  
Fly him the length and breadth of this fair land,  
From the Penobscot to the Rio Grande ;  
Then without rest we quickly start him on

A trip from Florida to Oregon ;  
Then bring him back and boost him to the sky,  
And let him stay there till the next July.  
Oh grand old bird ! O'er many a weary mile  
They 've made you sail in oratoric style.  
While fledgeling speakers, in refulgent prose,  
Capped many a gorgeous climax as you rose.  
To-day our choicest colors are unfurled ;  
Soar up, proud bird, and circle round the world,  
And we predict that nowhere will you find  
A place like Kansas that you left behind.

— Eugene F. Ware.



# THE CHURCHES OF KANSAS.

BY REV. A. S. EMBREE, D. D.

RELIGION is represented in the State of Kansas by four thousand one hundred and fourteen organizations, the communicants representing about one-fourth of the entire population.

The organizations are distributed among twenty-seven different denominations. One is Swedenborgian, four are Hebrew, four Unitarian, six Universalist, and nine Spiritualist, with an aggregate membership of about seventeen hundred. The remainder are evangelical bodies, some of which antedate the admission of the State to the Union by more than a score of years.

From the best information obtainable the total value of church property, not including investments in schools of high grade, colleges, hospitals, orphans' homes and other benevolent institutions, is eight million six hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and eight dollars. Average cost of church buildings, three thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars. Estimated seating capacity, seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand.

Of the larger denominations, the

Congregationalists have	12,597 members, and property valued at	\$531,900
Presbyterians have	24,935 members, and property valued at	1,900,700
Baptists have	27,604 members, and property valued at	799,899
Lutherans have	28,135 members, and property valued at	624,660
Christians have	34,737 members, and property valued at	498,401
Roman Catholics have	72,051 members, and property valued at	1,309,950
Methodist Episcopalians.	101,600 members, and property valued at	2,322,890

Of the Sunday School forces, a conservative estimate gives the number of officers and teachers at twenty-five thousand, with three hundred thousand scholars of all ages. In this connection, the largest Chautauqua outside of that held in the State of New York, after which it is modeled, is the one at Ottawa, which years since became a per-

manent institution, and to which thousands of people go annually for instruction in the "Word" and better methods of teaching Christian truth.

Those organizations which were earliest on the field have been identified, necessarily and naturally, with all the history of the State, sharing its vicissitudes of fortune, growth, and general progress.

Many persons yet survive who not only took prominent place in the planting of the early churches, but also in the struggle to maintain Kansas



FIRST M. E. CHURCH, TOPEKA.



soil in the name of freedom. They, with those who came in the later years, have been none the less active in securing the abolition of the saloon, perfecting the common-school system, organizing and maintaining other helpful agencies, and in various ways laying broad and deep foundations in the interest of public welfare.

Whatever mistakes Kansans have made, her voice bears no uncertain sound with reference to the Christian religion. Every settlement has its "meeting-house" — either a church, a school-house, or a private dwelling thrown open after the manner of the fathers, for the public proclamation of the truth and worship of God; and the people of the churches, with the fewest possible exceptions, are second to none in the purpose to advance our common humanity, in fealty to principles of honest dealing, and the determination to build up a State worthy a place in the Union of great Commonwealths.



A MODEL STREET IN A WESTERN CITY — HUTCHINSON, KAS.



MAYOR C. A. FELLOWS, TOPEKA.



# THE COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY,

BY RT. REV. BISHOP F. R. MILLSPAUGH, BISHOP OF KANSAS.

"The College of the Sisters of Bethany" is one of the oldest educational institutions in the State of Kansas. It is in fact older than the State itself. Its charter was granted by the Territorial Legislature. The original name was "The Episcopal Female Seminary of Topeka." In 1872 the present name was adopted, and a new charter received. The name does not refer to any *order of sisters*, (there is none such in the school,) but to the scriptural model and example of the two sisters of Bethany, Mary and Martha.

The location of the College buildings is one of the most beautiful in the city of Topeka. It consists of twenty acres in the heart of the city, three blocks distance from the State House. This large campus is ornamented by a great variety of forest trees, handsome evergreens and shrubs and luxuriant vines.

The buildings are: Wolfe Hall, at a cost of \$70,000; Holmes Hall, \$18,000; "The Cottage," now occupied by the President of the College, \$4,500; Burr addition, \$15,000; and laundry and barn, \$10,000. To these have been added since 1887, boiler-house and steam fixtures, ele-

vator and electric motor, stone tower and complete and thorough sewerage, all at a cost of \$39,000; making the total cost of improvements fully \$156,500.

The course of study consists of thorough instruction, by a corps of sixteen specialists, in the English Language and Literature, in Latin and Greek, in French and German, in Mathematics and The Sciences. Special attention is given to Music, Art, and Elocution. No school in the West gives a more extensive and thorough course in these departments. There is also a well-equipped laboratory, where the pupils learn, by actual practice, the use of apparatus and re-agents.

The College is a home school for girls, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Bishop of the Diocese is its President. There has been kept in view the single purpose of developing Christian womanhood. To this end such teachers and officers are selected as will impress the children with the beauty



COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY.

and completeness of a Christian life. Care is taken, by precept and example, to instill the undefined but essential graces of politeness and decorum. In the dining-room the family idea is carried out as far as possible. Teachers and pupils meet at small tables served with refinement and taste, and conversation and social feeling are encouraged.

The school has been in continuous operation for thirty-five years; it has helped to mould the character of more than 4,000 pupils, and many of these are now sending their daughters to their own Alma Mater for training.

The average enrollment, including boarders and day scholars, has for years exceeded 200.

This is the only Protestant college in the State exclusively for girls. Its terms are much lower than are those of similar schools in the East, and, with all its comforts, conveniences and home-like care, it charges but little more than the mixed schools of the State.

With its beauty of position in the chief city of the State, spacious grounds and substantial buildings, superior teachers and complete course of study, "The College of the Sisters of Bethany" is an institution of which not only the Episcopalians, but all the people of Kansas, may well be proud.



COL. H. D. LEE, VICE-PRESIDENT ST. JOHN'S  
MILITARY SCHOOL, SALINA, KANSAS.

#### ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL.

Under the same auspices there was founded about ten years ago a military training-school for boys. This is known as "St. John's School," and is located at Salina. The grounds contain about fifty acres. The buildings consist of a brick and stone hall of four stories, erected at a cost of \$50,000, a gymnasium, and a head-master's cottage.

St. John's has already gained the rank of a first-class, thorough educational institution of the higher grade. It is a military school in its discipline and government, and is the only one of its class and kind in this State. It has a United States Army officer as military instructor, a head-master, and seven assistant masters.

There is a Classical, a Latin-English or Scientific, and an English-Commercial Course. Music, Art, and Elocution are also taught.

From 6:30 in the morning till 9:30 at night the hours are marked by bugle-call, and the cadet comes under the eye of Head-Master, Commandant, or Professor.

In St. John's Military School the citizens of Kansas find for their boys equal advantages at a lower price than in any school outside of the State.





ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SALINA.

# DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

BY REV. GRANVILLE LOWTHER, D. D.



ONE of the important features of the State of Kansas is her denominational colleges. These schools are not sectarian in the strict sense of that term. They probably have in most cases a denominational bias, in so far as it concerns the influence of association, but the teaching is generally of an undenominational character. In these schools, more than in the undenominational schools, is religion given prominence as compared with mere intellectual training. Sometimes they become centers of great spiritual as well as educational power, and great revivals in which hundreds are converted are among their fruits. All learning and literature are studied in these schools, with God as the center and source of all being. The following are the schools about which we have information:

Baldwin, Canton, N. Y., and Julia D. Sheldon, Topeka, Kas. Lemuel H. Murlin, A.M., is President.

BETHANY COLLEGE, Lindsborg, is controlled by the Lutheran Church. Rev. C. A. Swenson, Ph. D., is President. The College has 25 instructors, 444 students enrolled, and 4,000 volumes in the library. The school was organized in 1881, and since that time has graduated 195 students, the first of whom was Rev. Eric Glad, in 1891, who now lives at Stockholm, in Kansas.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, Enterprise, belongs to the United Brethren Church. It was organized in 1891, has 10 instructors, 170 students enrolled, and 1,000 volumes in the library. J. A. Weller, D.D., Ph.D., is President. The school, though in its beginnings, has an income from all sources of \$32,000.

COLLEGE OF EMPORIA, organized in 1882, at Emporia, is under the management of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. D. Hewitt, D.D., is President. There are 13 instructors, 120 students enrolled, and 4,000 volumes in the library. The first graduate was sent forth in 1889, in the person of Harry L. Hibbard, M. D., now of New York City, N. Y.

HIGHLAND UNIVERSITY, Highland, is also a Presbyterian school. Rev. William Boyle, A. B., is President. This school was organized in 1870, and has 7 professors, 75 students, and 5,000 volumes in the library. It has an income from all sources of \$3,700 annually.

KANSAS WESLEYAN, Salina, was established in 1886, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. E. W. Mueller is President. There are 19 instructors, 305 students enrolled, and 5,200 volumes in the library. Since its organization it has sent out 21 graduates, of whom Rev. H. M. Mayo, who graduated in 1887 and now lives at Rocky Ford, Colorado, is the earliest.



BAKER UNIVERSITY, BALDWIN.



MIDLAND COLLEGE, Michison, is under the auspices of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; Rev. Jacob Clutz, D. D., President. It has 12 instructors, 120 students, and 5,000 volumes in the library. Since its organization, in 1887, it has graduated 32 students. Leroy H. Kelsey, now of St. Joseph, Mo., was the first graduate, in 1891.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY, Ottawa, was organized in 1860, and belongs to the Baptist Church. F. W. Colgrove, Ph. D., is President. The school has 15 instructors, 402 students enrolled, and 3,000 volumes in the library. It has sent forth 82 graduates, of whom the earliest living are Alice Bloomer, of Hiawatha, Kas., and Jennie Sherman, who went as a missionary to India, and who graduated in 1888.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS COLLEGE was established at Winfield, in 1886, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Chester A. Place, A. M., B. D., is President. The school has 130 students in attendance, and 2,000 volumes in the library. Eighty-five students have been graduated, the first being Oliver Stubblefield, now of Partridge, Oklahoma Territory.



COLLEGE OF EMPORIA.



KANSAS WESLEYAN, SALINA.



OTTAWA UNIVERSITY, OTTAWA.



BETHEL COLLEGE, NEWTON.



ST. MARYS COLLEGE, ST. MARYS.



FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE, WICHITA.



LEWIS ACADEMY, WICHITA.

ST. BENEDICT'S COLLEGE, Atchison, was founded by the Roman Catholic Church, in 1858. Rt. Rev. I. Wolfe, D. D., is President. The school has 24 instructors, 170 students, and 12,000 volumes in the library.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, St. Marys, was organized in 1869. Rev. E. A. Higgins, S. J., is President. The institution has 32 instructors, 207 students, and 15,000 volumes in the library. It has graduated 172 students. Rev. Richard Dunne, now of Oak Park, Ill., was the first graduate, in 1882.

WASHBURN COLLEGE, Topeka, under the management of the Congregational Church, was founded in 1865. It has 14 instructors, 200 students, and 6,000 volumes in the library. Peter McVicar, D. D., M. A., is President. It has graduated 150 persons. The earliest graduate was Rev. P. M. Griffin, now of Brockton, Mass., in 1869.



COOPER MEMORIAL COLLEGE, STERLING.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE, Wichita, has 7 instructors, who labor under the direction of the Congregational Church. Under the management of Nathan J. Morrison, D. D., LL. D., it will doubtless take its place among the educational forces of the West.

LEWIS ACADEMY, Wichita, belongs to the Presbyterian Church. We understand it is successfully managed, and promises to rank high as an educational center.

MCPHERSON COLLEGE, McPherson, is under the control of the Dunkard Church. It has become one of the important institutions of learning for that church, and is said to be in a prosperous condition.



SOUTHWEST KANSAS COLLEGE,  
WINFIELD.



ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN COLLEGE, Winfield, is one of the youngest schools of that church, and of the State. It starts out under favorable conditions.

COOPER MEMORIAL COLLEGE, located at Sterling, is under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church. This is one of the strong centers of education, has a splendid faculty and good attendance.

SOULE COLLEGE, Dodge City, originally under the control of the Presbyterian Church, has been deeded to the local Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dodge City. Rev. E. H. Vaughn, Ph. D., is President.

BETHEL COLLEGE, Newton, is owned and controlled by the Mennonite Church. It is reported to be the only school of its kind in the State. It is free from debt, and therefore on a safe financial basis.



SOULE COLLEGE, DODGE CITY.

# KANSAS HOMES AND KANSAS HOME-MAKERS.

BY MRS. ISABEL WORRELL-BALL.

"Of all the States, but three will live in story :  
Old Massachusetts with her Plymouth Rock,  
And old Virginia with her noble stock,  
And sunny Kansas with her woes and glory :  
These three will live in song and oratory,  
While all the others, with their idle claims,  
Will only be remembered as mere names."

THERE is a law of compensation which runs through the lives of States as through the lives of men, and Kansas, child of woe, daughter of war, mother of Liberty, emblem of Progress, and type of Eternity in her everlasting fixity of purpose, has her meed of compensation in her mothers and their posterity—a posterity whose devotion is unparalleled, and whose development, due to the stern vicissitudes of pioneer perils, has startled a continent.

The virtues of the Kansas pioneer home have never furnished taking themes for song or story, because it is not easy to grow sentimental over sod houses or dug-outs, or to romance over slab shacks, that were windowless lest the prowling savage seek their vantage, and floorless for lack of means; the log cabin of Kansas had never about it the elements that render its prototype in the South picturesque, but the family altar was as cherished there as though between marble walls, and, be it sod or shack, log or statelier "imported" frame, the lessons of self-abnegation and self-denial, deprivation, and courage in the face of hourly danger, learned by the women who, side by side with their husbands, conquered the wilderness and made its glorious largesse theirs, have been as lasting as the eternal hills, and their rock-ribbed principles of right and justice have descended as a rich heritage to their children.

The Kansas pioneer home was typical of Kansas, or possibly they were typical of each other; be that as it may, it is yet true that the home-makers of Kansas have always been of a superior order, and to her homes and home-makers the Sunflower State owes her elements of greatness. Kansas is essentially a child of the storm, and every breath that her pioneer children drew was laden with the ozone of freedom, equality before the law, justice to the down-trodden, and loyalty to God and country. They went hungry that those hungrier might be fed. They bore on their young shoulders all the burdens that weighted those of their parents who came to Kansas to make it the home of the free, and they learned in the hard school of adversity what it meant and how much it cost to make and keep a State free.

The men and women who came to Kansas when she was in the throes of her struggle for freedom from slave power came not as men and women sought asylum in other States, for the sake of getting land and acquiring wealth, but to make Kansas a State of free homes. That was the inspiration of the westward tide that carried on its bosom the white schooners of the prairie, freighted, as was the Mayflower less than 300 years before, with souls that longed to help to deliver the new Territory out of the hand of bondage, and write across it on the map. "FREE!"



The word was written, and the pioneer mothers helped to write it. Home is not home without a woman in it. And so from the thrifty New-England farms the Puritan daughters embarked with their husbands and children, and followed the sun out toward its setting to the almost unknown land. Kansas was the "Great American Desert" then. There were no railroads, no telegraph lines, no newspapers, no schools, no churches: Kansas was simply a blur on the map, and promised to become a blot on the national escutcheon.

The first homes were made on the eastern confines of the State. Across the river to the east were the border-ruffians, who looked on the "free-soilers" as special prey, and to the west were the Indians, blood-thirsty and inhuman. In the midst of dangers like these the first homes in Kansas were made. They were constructed of the materials that lay right under the hand. Sometimes of sod, with dirt floor, often a dug-out in the side of a ravine; perhaps of cottonwood logs, "chinked" with mud: sometimes those more affluent than others brought with them from the "States" the frame of a house ready to put right up.

Into these houses went the women with the children who were to make Kansas "first in freedom, first in wheat." Had those women been of the common mould they would have folded their arms in supine despair, and the waves of civil strife would have engulfed them and theirs. But they were not of the common type. Since before their sires crossed the winter seas to the inhospitable shores of the New World, their character had been forming to steel them to meet just such vicissitudes. The heirs of all the ages of thought, of these "just men made perfect," these noble women transmitted their intensified hereditary dower of mind and will to their children. And so it was that they did not know the meaning of the word fear, nor of fail.

What those noble pioneer women suffered, only God and the recording angel can disclose. By the light of the border-ruffian fires they read their Bibles, and between the war-whoops of the Indians taught their little ones their prayers. In the dead of night they and their frightened children were called from their beds to see the husband and father shot like a dog, because he loved the flag and abhorred slavery. They returned from the little union cabin church to find their homes in smoking ruins. They went on infrequent visits to distant neighbors, and came back to find—

"A blush as of roses, where rose never grew!  
Great drops on the hunch-grass, but not of the dew!  
From the hearths of their cabins, the fields of their corn,  
Unwarned and unweaponed their dear ones were torn."

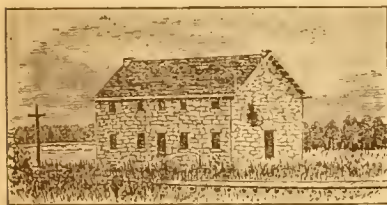
And all that was left the distracted mother was to take up the burden and the heart-ache, and be mother and father both for the half-grown boys and girls. Then came the drouth, and the grasshoppers! Again and yet again they came, but through even that trial her courage never wavered. Her face took on a tenser look, perhaps, and the lines of suffering about her mouth grew a little deeper. Her children were almost grown now, and she could lean upon them in some happy day to come.

The cloud of Civil War descended, but out of the gloom shone the face of the Kansas mother, irradiated, transfigured. God had taken everything else—husband, home, inheritance; but all had gone in the cause of human freedom, and she had not murmured. The last great calamity came, as she had foreseen that it must, and she had but one thing left to give. She laid on the altar of her country her sons, and set herself to do all that a woman's hands could do for the preservation of the Union. Grown used to affliction, she schooled herself to think that her manly sons might never return; but that drop of Marah's waters was spared her.

Civil strife at an end, where the smoking hell of battle rolled a newer and grander home was erected. In it the Kansas mother sits like Zenobia, with her children and her children's children about her. She looks abroad, and she sees that the sod house and the dug-out have given place to granite and brick mansions, and

" Cities grow where stunted birches  
Hugged the shallow water-line ;  
And the deepening rivers twine  
Past the factory and mine.  
Orchard slopes and schools and churches."

Her sun of life is shining in at the western windows, and the shadows lengthen ; but as she folds her no longer busy hands, and looks off to where the "sunflowers wave their thoughtless frondage" in the soft south-wind which stirs them as lazily as a lover would touch his sweetheart's cheek, her face is like a benediction in its calm expression of high resolve and resignation. You see in it the history of the past, the intensity of the present, the yearning hope for the future. Her granddaughter pauses beside her, and you catch in the younger, fresher face the key to that future. And you know that the maiden's nobility of character, purity of purpose, prudence, justice and liberality are the home-making and home-keeping qualities that the matron has transmitted to her posterity, and that the future of Kansas is safe in the keeping of such women.



FIRST TERRITORIAL CAPITOL.  
(At Pawnee, 1855.)



SECOND TERRITORIAL CAPITOL.  
(At Shawnee, Johnson County, 1855.)



THIRD TERRITORIAL CAPITOL.  
(At Leecompton, 1857.)




RUINS OF THE TERRITORIAL CAPITOL AT LECOMPTON.



# WHY PEOPLE SHOULD COME TO KANSAS.

BY REV. CARL A. SWENSON, PH. D., PRESIDENT BETHANY COLLEGE, LINDSBORG.



TO A Pennsylvanian, reared in Illinois—for these two States are certainly among the best and strongest in the Union—this question comes with unusual importance. When a man moves, he desires to improve his condition. When people go West, they hope to realize this ambition; and I might add, thousands have already done so.

I wish to tell you, dear reader, some of the reasons why people should come to Kansas.

First of all, *our health conditions* are most excellent. Sickness is not by far as prevalent as in the East. The air is pure and bracing. Hundreds suffering from lung and throat diseases, from rheumatism and indigestion, from general debility, have recovered their lost vigor with us, and they will join in the great chorus, "There is no place like Kansas." People live to be very old in such a climate. I took a walk in our little city last night. In the vicinity of our Lutheran church I remembered one hale old couple, the man 89 years old and his wife 87. Near them live two widowers, one strong and active, going on his 89th year, the other 81. On the next porch I saw a grandpa in the circle of his family, he being 80. Right across the street lives a lady almost 85, and in the next house another lady of the same age. People are young at 75. Our climate does it. Children are as a rule taller and stronger than their parents. I happen to think of a family of boys raised by the foot of the Smoky Hill bluffs.

There are five of them—fine samples of Kansas manhood—ranging from six feet to six feet four inches. The father was five feet ten inches. One of the neighbors has two boys of six feet three inches each, the father being five feet eleven inches. No degeneracy of the race here. The climate does it. And then—

*We have no saloons in Kansas.* Whisky kills; its absence strengthens. Say what you may about it, but it remains an incontrovertible fact, that the saloon is a most dangerous educator. Can you name a greater foe to the young man, or to the boy? In Kansas this influence is not found in our agricultural districts, in our villages and smaller cities. Even in our largest cities, temptations of this kind are small as compared with conditions existing in our Eastern civilization. People from saloon States have understood this and sent their boys to Kansas, to grow up without the influence of the saloon.

Our laws do not mean that a person may not use liquor, should he desire to do so; but the provisions of the temperance code state that no one shall make it his business to tempt others. Personal liberty must end where public danger begins.

People should come to Kansas because of the *general intelligence* of its people. Even a Kansan is surprised at the number of books, magazines and newspapers sold in Kansas. Several years ago, already 19,000 copies of the *Youth's Companion* came to our State. Our magazine subscriptions are marvelous. And our own Kansas papers are easily up to the average. The fact is this: Kansas was peopled by the best people



from the East and the best immigrants from Europe. Illiteracy is reduced to a minimum. Public schools and churches abound everywhere. Colleges and Universities have been established in all sections of the State, and they are well patronized. Many of our people return to Kansas from visits to their former homes East well pleased, nay, proud of the conditions of culture and refinement obtaining in Kansas.

The *Arts* receive their due share of our attention. Let me instance. Great musical conventions and contests are held at Hutchinson, Topeka, Lindsborg, and other places. At Bethany College, Lindsborg, "The Messiah" is rendered on Good Friday every year, the first rendition having occurred as early as 1882. Some of the military bands of this State have been known all over the country, as Hapgood's Dispatch Band, of Clay Center; Marshall's, of Topeka; Bethany's, of Lindsborg. Large *Conservatories* are already founded, that at Lindsborg having a faculty of nine or ten; fifteen pianos; two large pipe organs, one of two manuals, the other of three; one hall seating 1,000 people, another seating 4,000; four bands, a large orchestra, and strong departments, manned by European artists, for piano, organ, violin, voice culture, harmony, the cornet, and other instruments. All this is found in a small city in central Kansas.

Schools of *Painting, Drawing*, etc., are also being established, and they are well patronized. These schools are worthy of more than a

passing notice. Many of their productions find a ready sale East. Some have been sold in New England during this spring.

And so Eastern people need not sacrifice their comforts in coming to Kansas. In fact, the opposite conditions prevail in a large majority of cases. By this I mean to say that we have, as a rule, more comforts in places of equal size in the West than people in the East. To a cultured and refined family these privileges are simply invaluable.

The *Gulf of Mexico Deep-Sea Harbors* place us as far east as Ohio. We are only a day's ride from the Rockies. One night's ride places an Eastern Kansas man in Chicago, St. Louis, Springfield, Omaha, or Des Moines. We are right in the center of it all. When all of our domain is settled, when irrigation has fully reclaimed the desert, when the center of population has found its own permanent average, we will be "right in the midst of it."

Our summers are not too hot. They are, as a rule, tempered by breezes from the Gulf. The nights are always cool and refreshing. Our winters are just cold enough to counteract the natural lethargy of such winterless States as California, southern Texas, etc.

Yes, come to Kansas, fellow-citizens in the East. You will find a hearty welcome.

Three cheers for bright, sun-kissed, intelligent, and cultured Kansas!



## IRRIGATION.

BY HON. E. R. MOSES, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

It is impossible for me in this short article to give an extended history of irrigation, nor is it in place for me to do so at this time, as the reader of this book will be directed to the issues, facts and figures pertaining to Kansas in special, and in each article he reads will undoubtedly ask himself, "How much is there in it for me? Has it merit, and does it pay?" So if you will give me your attention for a short time I will show you that there *is* something in it, that it has merit, and that it always pays. It has been used since the existence of man, and with it, in the earliest ages, man laid the foundation of civilization, started the arts and sciences, and all along the changing scenes that time has produced in the elevation of man and the establishing of homes and nations, we find those countries which practiced irrigation playing a most successful part. The Anglo-Saxon race, with its warlike nature and conquering spirit, sought those lands most fertile and extensive in area. The Latin nations have always followed in the footsteps of their ancestors, and practiced irrigation. They live in the warmer and dryer climate, where they are compelled to use artificially the water at their command for the production of crops. In the United States the public lands are mostly taken up, *except* those in the western half, where irrigation must be practiced more or less.

You will be surprised when I say that one-half of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, lies in this belt, and in this area only one-tenth of the population of our country live. Yet it is estimated that with irrigation, eighty millions of people can make here good comfortable homes where famine need never come or want ask for aid.

To-day we can boast of a new West and a closer civilization made by irrigation; of towns, and cities and country far surpassing the East in beauty, grandeur and wealth. Those who have visited these districts, in Utah, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, know well what I speak of, and of the success and final outcome to western America when irrigation is generally known and practiced. With irrigation, the dreams of the idealist, the desires of the philanthropist, the plans of the political economist and the work of the statesman can be accomplished in making homes for the millions now seeking them, and for the millions to come. Would you practice charity and "do unto others as you would be done by"? Here is the opportunity, and it will cost you nothing but a little time. But, you ask, how? Give your aid and assistance in opening this vast territory to the four millions of people that are without homes. Gather them from the over-crowded cities, out of the mines and workshops, the counting-houses, from the forge, and from the crowded districts of the country, to a place where the hearty farmer, young and old, can start out in life with a home he can call his own, and where all classes of unemployed seeking homes can find them at small cost. Here they will become producers instead of consumers, and will send back East the products of the farm for the products of the loom, and to a great extent settle one of the most vexed questions of the day, viz., "What shall we do with the unemployed?" In this way they can be made free, independent, law-abiding, wealth-producing American citizens.



COL. JOHN E. FROST, LAND COMMISSIONER  
A. T. & S. F. R. R., AND PRESIDENT NA-  
TIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

No man or set of men can find better investments with quicker returns and do his fellow-man more good than by opening these large tracts of land for settlement in ten to forty acres per individual, and selling them for cash or on the installment plan.

I said that irrigation meant closer civilization; I might say a *new* civilization, for it places side by side the tillers of the soil so closely that the country is changed into a town, and for miles and miles the farm-houses are closely connected, so that the dreariness and loneliness of farm life is done away with, and the farmer's wife and family find that pleasure and happiness that otherwise was but seclusion and exile. I cannot tarry longer on irrigation in general.

I was to write about Kansas and irrigation; not of all of Kansas, but of central and western Kansas. Eastern Kansas is just as good for raising crops in the natural way as Illinois, Iowa, or Ohio; and yet the time is coming, and is now at hand, when all of these States, and I may say all of humid America, will irrigate their land just as much as they can. For the worth of the land depends on what it will produce, and there is a time in every season when water applied to crops will save or increase them. In other words, irrigation produces from 50 to 200 per cent. more crops than in the natural way. Western and central Kansas have a territory larger than several New England States, and are capable of supporting well, by irrigation, over a million of people—and some say two millions. Nature has blessed this section by giving it rain enough some years to raise a crop, every year half enough or more. Now if this supply is increased by irrigation, there will never be a failure in crops. To-day, in many parts of western Kansas, irrigation has a great foothold. I could name town after town, with the country surrounding them, that are in a high state of cultivation, with their irrigated land worth \$50 to \$100 per acre, while the first cost of the land was from \$1.25 to \$5 per acre.

I am well aware that there will be certain pertinent questions in the mind of the reader that must be answered, and I think they are as follows:

How many acres have you in Kansas that can be irrigated? Millions. There is one valley which is over two hundred miles long and four to twenty-eight miles wide—enough land to form a State. There are several other valleys of lesser dimensions, while there are thousands of acres on the uplands that can be irrigated.

How much is land worth that can be irrigated? From \$1.25 to \$10 per acre.

Where will you get the water? As I said before, nature supplies one-half and more in rainfall, and some years nearly all that is needed. This can be augmented by the water from the streams, the flood-waters, and the underflow. In the valleys the water is sufficient from the underflow, which can be found from three to twelve feet from the surface, not counting the water from the streams. Even if the streams are dry at certain times, the flood-waters in the wet seasons, conserved in reservoirs, would be sufficient to irrigate most of the valleys. In other sections of the country artesian wells are used, but this system is limited. In the uplands, water is found from 12 to 200 feet deep. Strange to say, on the same 160 acres, field-water may be found one place 100 feet deep, while in another place (in a draw or ravine) 12 to 40 feet deep. The storm-waters can be conserved, and perhaps will be the most used in time on the uplands.



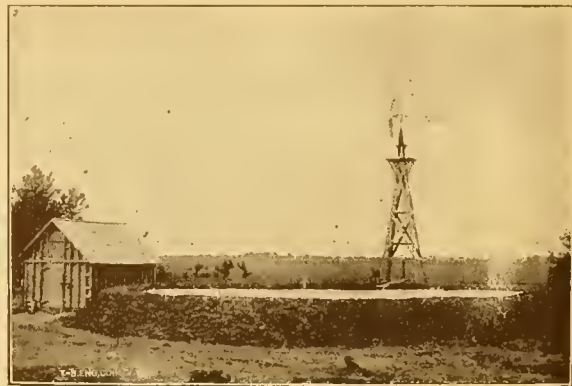
How much does it cost for water per acre? We answer, from four to twenty dollars, according to the number of acres and the depth of the water. I am speaking now of using the underflow, which is unlimited.

How do you irrigate with the underflow waters? With a windmill, the water is pumped into reservoirs, to be used at pleasure. The windmill can be let run all the time. These mills and pumps, set up and ready for use, will cost from \$75 to \$300. A \$150 to \$225 plant will irrigate ten or more acres. The reservoir will cost the work of two men, one team and a scraper for two days, and it can be built in sand and made to hold water. There is what they call a "Jumbo" mill that can be made for \$5, and many are using them with good results. If 40, 60, or 160 acres are to be irrigated, a centrifugal or rotary pump is used, with a steam or gas engine. It will cost from \$600 to \$800. Let me say here, that most of the uplands will be used for raising cattle, hogs, and sheep, and on these lands can be raised, by subsoiling, and if need be by irrigation, plenty of stover, such as cane, Kafir-corn, and their kind. At the same time, every stock-man and farmer on these uplands can irrigate from one to five acres, that will supply his food, and, if he has time, raise all the fruit he needs. Again, no home or place is pleasant or attractive without trees, plants, and flowers. By irrigation, one can have all of these, and the time is coming when this western country will be re-forested. Every farmer should raise trees, for the reasons that they beautify the place, conserve the water, protect the fruits, make home more pleasant, attract the home people to it and make them love it more, and finally, increase the value of the farm and supply the farmer with fuel. In a short time central and western Kansas will be the great supply depot for the East for fruit, vegetables, cattle, hogs, and wheat. In certain localities they ship to the markets of the East and West, apples, pears, cherries, plums, strawberries, grapes, honey, cabbage, tomatoes and potatoes raised by irrigation.

Twenty or forty acres may seem a small farm, yet I have seen ten acres so intensely cultivated in fruit that it was worth \$800 per acre, and the fruit sold off this ten acres was an investment of over ten per cent. per annum on this amount. The first cost of the land was forty dollars per acre.

I would always say to those starting a new home, commence small and work up, rather than commence in a large way and become discouraged.

To-day you can see over twenty-five hundred irrigation plants in western Kansas, built in the last three years. Remember that irrigation is practiced in a land of sunshine; of fresh, pure air: in a balmy, health-invigorating climate, free from muddy roads, cloudy skies, damp atmosphere, green and sickly swamps, and pools of filth and death. It is the land of health, and can be made the land of wealth.



J. E. BASIGER'S IRRIGATION PLANT, NEAR GARFIELD,  
PAWNEE COUNTY.



IRRIGATED FARMING IN FINNEY COUNTY.



## RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

BY HON. D. M. FROST, PRESIDENT AND STATE ENGINEER, STATE BOARD OF IRRIGATION.

ALL who are familiar with the growth and progress of the irrigation movement in Kansas must ascribe great credit to the Kansas State Irrigation Association. Its idea was born of the troubles and distresses which assailed the "dry" farmer in the semi-arid portions of the State. We look back over the road it has traveled with mingled feelings, in which amusement plays no small part. Those of us who have done pioneer and missionary work in this field remember the consternation which seized the real-estate agent when an irrigation meeting was about to be held in the State. One would have supposed that he belonged to the army of the "great unwashed" and was threatened with a deluge. The local politician shook his wise and crafty head, and wondered what effect this strange agitation might produce upon his already deeply-laid scheme for personal advancement, and it is not much to his credit that his first conclusion was to oppose it.

Some of us recollect meetings held in the larger towns, which will yet be saved by water or eternally lost, and remember that, through the influence of the panic-stricken real-estate man and the alarmed politician, our audiences were narrowed down to a few earnest farmers who, through careful study of their

Bibles and observation of the weather, had settled the proposition which still puzzled the real-estate man and the politician, viz.: That streams of limpid water were far more productive of vegetation than "procrastinated precipitation."

To-day all this is changed. The real-estate man, through the irrigation agitation, is opening his eyes to the truth, and the politician, ever anxious to be astride the winning horse, has come to the solemn conclusion that water will materially assist the solution of the agricultural problem.

In those early days the mention of irrigation provoked a smile. Now it suggests only one serious question—"Where shall we get the water?" This western country is full of people who ask no other question, and if satisfactorily answered are ready to devote their energies and expend their money in its application to the soil.

The old method of dry farming has had, upon these western plains, a trial of twenty years, and while isolated instances of success may be found, the general result is against the hope or expectation that these plains will be able to support a large population and grow in material wealth and attain a higher civilization by following the old method. This opinion is shared by a large majority of the thoughtful, intelligent settlers in this country. It has come to be a fixed conviction in the outside world, which looks in upon us and observes us. We meet one of two alternatives, and are in the crisis of a choice between them. One is, to turn back these broad plains to the undisputed sway of the cattle-men, to lead upon them a wild, nomadic life, shorn of the advantages of society, schools, churches, and all higher enjoyments. The other is, to adopt a new method, a different system of agriculture, and renew the struggle to overcome the adverse conditions of nature, with every assurance of ultimate success.

It was this conviction that banded together the representatives of the western counties in the last Legislature, in 1895, to work without ceasing,



to harmonize conflicting ideas, to abandon individual convictions and beliefs, and to take what was possible in their struggle for an irrigation law, appropriation, and machinery for its expenditure, to the end that some tests should be made, some data collected, which should guide our people in revising their plans and expending their money and energy in this new attempt. The Kansas State Board of Irrigation is the result. It is the advance guard thrown into the enemy's territory to feel his strength and ascertain his position, and we realize fully that upon the report which we are able to make to the people, our employers, much of the immediate future of the irrigation movement will depend.

The field of operation is as large as it is prolific. Embracing as it does all that portion of the State of Kansas lying west of the 98th meridian, and giving us within this bounded area a little over 32,000,000 acres of land, out of the 52,000,000 acres embraced within the State's boundaries. Of all this vast area, 75 per cent., or 24,000,000 acres, of these lands can be plowed and cultivated, and may be rated as farming or agricultural lands, regardless as to what they may or may not produce. With a proper and intelligent system for the conservation of our water-supply, skillfully and economically applied, we will be enabled to redeem to successful agriculture and add to the State 6,000,000 acres of land that, in productiveness or value, will equal if not exceed in value any other land within the State, and from which a bountiful crop may be garnered each and every year. A conservative estimate of our water-supply from seven of the principal rivers flowing through the State, which empty their waters into the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, very clearly indicates that we are losing annually enough water to irrigate 2,572,336 acres of land a foot in depth.

The sub-surface flow, or the underflow, so called, along the line of these water-courses, especially the Republican and Arkansas rivers, if combined, would irrigate twice as much land from the sub-surface, or underflow, as can be irrigated from the surface flow. The water-supply from the Arkansas river alone, is capable of irrigating 2,637,740 and the Republican river 2,392,200 acres, or a combined water-supply from these two streams sufficient to irrigate 5,029,940 acres, which, when added to the lands that may be irrigated from the surface flow of the other streams, such as the Solomon, Saline, Smoky Hill, Cimarron and Medicine Lodge rivers — not taking into account the underflow water of these streams — gives us water enough to irrigate, or put one acre foot of water on 6,196,316 acres of land in the territory west of the 98th meridian, or successfully irrigate 20 per cent. of all the lands within this area.

To show what this sub-surface or underflow really is, a single instance will suffice. The Hutchinson Packing Company, of Hutchinson, Kansas, is daily pumping 5,000,000 gallons from this so-called underflow reservoir, at a depth of not to exceed 40 feet, and from beneath a tract of land 150 x 150 feet, with no indication whatsoever of any diminution in the water-supply, which alone would cover 6,000 acres of land with water one foot in depth each year. More than enough water to insure a most bountiful crop in that portion of the State, where the average annual rainfall is 26 inches. An ocean of water beneath them, as with us, an inexhaustible fountain to draw from. Who would say that we could not operate a thousand such plants in the Arkansas valley alone, and supply water for a thousand times as much land as that one plant is capable of supplying, and irrigate as much land in the Arkansas valley as I have credited to the territory referred to? It is my candid belief that we can, and I am confident that the future development of the water-supply of the Republican and Arkansas rivers will fully sustain me in this judgment. The results thus far achieved make us hopeful for the greater success in the future.

Irrigation farming, or farming by artificial application of water to Kansas soil, is a new idea to Kansas farmers, and not readily embraced, simply from the fact that to many it means the cultivation of small areas, truck or vegetable culture, instead of enlarged fields of wheat, oats, barley, corn, and alfalfa. But this method of farming is no longer an experiment with the people of the western portion of the State, where a quar-



ter of a million acres of land may already be found under irrigation, supplied with water taken from the various streams and conveyed to the lands through large ditches or canals. This State possesses 1,200 miles of irrigating canals and laterals, especially constructed for this purpose. Not alone the ditch system, but we have another system, called the individual pumping plant and irrigation system, that has added upwards of 25,000 acres of land to the aggregate amount of lands irrigated. We have to-day within our State's border 1,800 individual pumping plants, that pump or draw the water from beneath the very soil on which it is used, irrigating all the way from one acre to 75 acres, successfully cultivated, and that, too, principally by wind power. Many steam and gasoline plants in the State cover a much larger area than could be done by wind power.

The fine groves, orchards, vineyards, and beautiful homes surrounded by every luxury possessed by the people in the Eastern States, very clearly demonstrate the fact that the people can occupy these lands and handsomely maintain themselves, if they will embrace the new ideas on soil culture.

The future has much in store for us. There will not only be an increase of individual pumping plants, but also increased and enlarged systems of canal service, supplied with water from this so-called underflow, constructed for the express purpose of irrigating larger areas of lands, which will extend to the higher grounds, or uplands, while all this will call into requisition large aggregated capital, all of which will be bountifully supplied and forthcoming, just as soon as it is shown by some practical test, made either by the State or the General Government, or both, that water can be secured for irrigation purposes, with profit to both the ditch-owner who sells it, and also the farmer who is to buy and use it; and not until this is shown can or will it be done.



# There was a Time in Kansas==

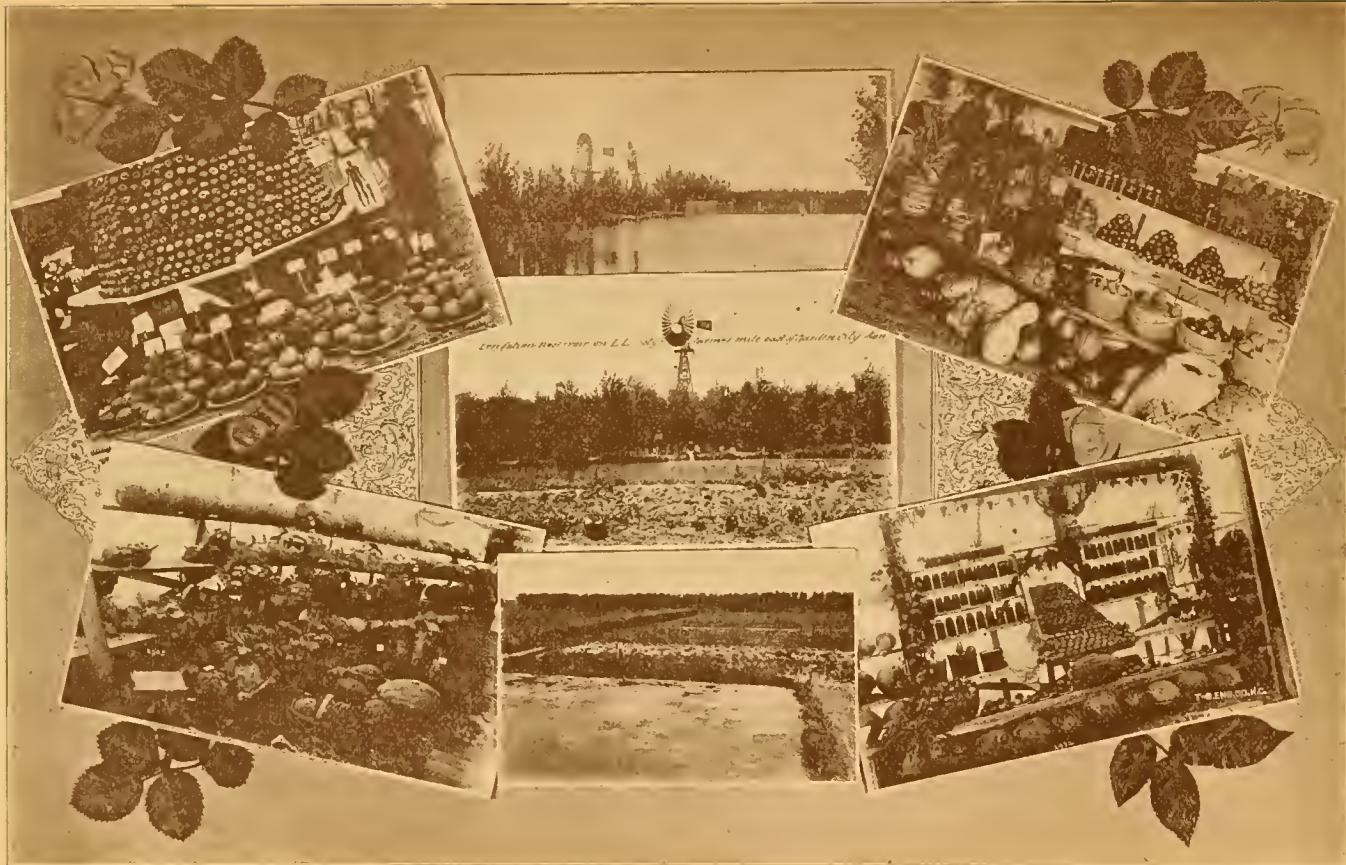
when irrigation was thought unnecessary; To-day it is considered the only successful method of growing farm and orchard crops. The only Magazine devoted exclusively to this subject is THE IRRIGATION AGE and from a reader's standpoint it is nearly perfect. Everything which appears in this publication is written exclusively for it and relates strictly to its specialty—irrigation and western development. There is no space to spare for miscellaneous matter. The staff of contributors is large and the leaders are men of national reputation. The illustrations are carefully and judiciously selected and are engraved especially for THE AGE. The expense is a minor item in considering literary features. Its advertising pages are free from objectionable medical and defrauding advertisements. It is clean and concise.

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If you are a Banker, an Investor, a Homeseeker, a Farmer, a Manufacturer, an Engineer, a Contractor, a Real Estate Dealer or a Lawyer, you need and should have this magazine; the most handsome and practical of western publications. An acknowledged leader. It contains information of great value to you. Only \$1.00 a year. One sample copy free to any address.

## THE IRRIGATION AGE,

Published by G. E. GIRLING, 114 Dearborn Street, Chicago.



REPRESENTING FOUR INDIVIDUAL FRUIT DISPLAYS AT GARDEN CITY FAIR, AND THREE IRRIGATION PLANTS,  
FINNEY COUNTY, KANSAS.

# HORTICULTURE IN KANSAS.

BY HON. HENRY BOOTH



IN the early settlement of Kansas, forty years ago, it was thought by many of the settlers that apples and many other kinds of fruits could not be successfully raised here unless it might be along the creek and river bottoms and other sheltered places, because of excessive heat, drouths and high winds. Some said, "Even if you do succeed in raising good trees, the fruit can never hang on and mature, on account of the severe winds that sweep over these prairies." Consequently, not nearly as many fruit trees were planted as ought to have been by the first settlers, and there are not as many old orchards in the State as there should be. But how much they were mistaken in their woeful predictions, let the great successes Kansas has had in carrying away the first prizes for apples, etc., at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, at Boston and New Orleans fairs, testify. The fact is, Kansas has developed into one of the greatest fruit States in the Union; and this industry is still in its infancy here. Orchards are being planted yearly by the thousands of acres, and the horticultural statistics of 1895 show that we have twenty and one-half million (20,489,631) trees of the apple, plum, pear, peach and cherry growing within the State. Many of these are in commercial orchards varying in size from 40 to 1,500 acres. This latter tract is owned by Mr. Fred. Wellhouse, of Leavenworth county.

In his orchards are 620 acres of Ben Davis apple trees alone, 305 acres of Missouri Pippins, 230 acres of Jonathans, and other varieties in smaller numbers. He plants few varieties, and those only that are good producers and most salable on account of size, color, and keeping qualities: and he makes it pay.

Among the most profitable varieties in this State, as demonstrated by such men as Mr. Wellhouse, Major Holsinger, and others, are Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Jonathan, Gano, and York Imperial—all winter or late fall apples. There is not much money in raising summer apples, unless you are near a large market, as they will not bear shipping well and will not keep; but every family orchard should have a judicious selection of summer and fall as well as winter apples. The best summer varieties that have been tested here are Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Red June, Sweet June, and Yellow Transparent; for fall, Maiden's Blush, Wealthy, and Duchess of Oldenburg. With these varieties and the winter varieties named before, apples can be had nearly the year around. But winter apples are the kind to make money from. They are always salable at a fair price, and their keeping qualities make it possible to hold for advance in price should they be too low at picking-time, especially if one is near a good cold-storage plant.



FRUIT CULTURE IN PAWNEE COUNTY.





CITY BUILDING AND U. S. LAND OFFICE AT DODGE CITY.

In the fifteen years that Mr. Wellhouse's orchard has been in bearing he has had two failures—1892 and 1893. The crops of the thirteen years have averaged him \$2.35 per barrel. In 1890 he raised 79,170 bushels, which sold for \$3 per barrel, or one dollar per bushel, and there are thousands of acres of good land in Kansas upon which just such crops can be raised, that can be bought at very low figures—offering the finest inducement to a man with a little means to engage in one of the most profitable industries open to-day to the energetic, industrious, patient young man.

The climate and soil of this State are so varied that in some part of it all the fruits known to the temperate zone can be raised. In the southern portion the peach, apricot, persimmon and plum grow to perfection, as well as the apple; and the grape luxuriates in the warm sunlight and genial soil of nearly every portion of the State. Of course, all varieties of these fruits do not do equally well in all portions of the State, but by careful study and inquiry such kinds as are known to do well can be easily determined for each locality. Complete success will depend largely upon the quality of trees planted, varieties, and subsequent care and cultivation. No crop raised by the farmer will give better returns for good cultivation and care than apples, pears, plums, peaches, etc.; but especially will the apple pay. The appetite for it is as natural as that for milk and meat; and the demand, compared with that of twenty years ago, is ten times as great, and still growing. There is really no danger of glutting the market with *good* winter apples so that the price will fall below a remunerative one; and one year with another, more money can be made from an acre of apple trees than from any other crop a farmer can raise.

In the extreme western portion of the State, where irrigation is followed, eminent success has been had in the raising of fruits. Mr. C. H. Longstreth, of Lakin, Kearny county, has 70 acres in orchard, and he has had very satisfactory success. He is 45 miles east of Colorado. He irrigates his land, and the trees are in as fine condition as a man could wish to see, and the fruit as fair, smooth and delicious as can be imagined.

DODGE CITY is the county seat of Ford county, has a population of two thousand, and is located at the intersection of the A. T. & S. F. and C. R. I. & P. Railways. It is a division point on the A. T. & S. F. Rly. Round-houses and machine-shops are maintained, and employment given to a large number of men. Dodge City has for many years been the center of the great cattle interests of western Kansas. Before the railroads were built into southwestern Kansas and the Panhandle of Texas, it was the greatest shipping point for cattle in the world. During the spring of 1896 forty thousand young stock cattle were shipped into Dodge City for distribution to the various cattle ranches of western Kansas. The U. S. Land Office for the western district of Kansas is located here.



# THE KANSAS TRAVELING MAN.

BY HON. JOSEPH G. WATERS.

The Kansas traveling man does not include the lightning-rod peddler—God forbid!—nor the tree-vendor, nor the man who sells stencil-plates and rubber stamps, nor the woman who makes a house-to-house tour with corsets, lotions and complexion creams. The commercial traveler, of known legitimate business, with customers who await his coming, representative of respectable and long-established houses, is the man of whom these lines are written. I say again, God forbid that the lightning-rod peddler should be at all confounded with him!

The Kansas traveling man is a born geographer; it is heredity for him to be a professional topographical engineer. If ever the Government



UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS AND LADIES OF KANSAS.

owns the railroads, he will be the first Secretary of the Department of Transportation. He will in all future wars be the chief of staff to the general. The children of Israel would never have been lost in the wilderness, if they had had for a guide a man who knew the roads like our Kansas commercial traveler. Give him half a dozen time-cards of as many calamity-stricken and eleemosynary railroads, each of which has dog-fennel on its tracks sufficient to blister a man's eyes as he stands on the rear platform; where each of these particular railroads so run their trains that an ordinary man can never leave the road when he once gets on its track, or get onto any other one; and such is his fertility of invention, he will bend their antagonistic schedules at last into the perfect symmetry of long continuous journeys, such as a trans-continental tourist might readily envy. With him as commissary, the army would never lose its base of supplies or go supperless to bed. Expected troops would be there at the appointed time, and delays of Blucher and Porter would not be in the histories of the world. On this man's brain is the indelible stain of railroad junctions, and the score-card of local freights. Upon his form is the exaggerated and composite imprint of myriad hotel bed-slats. He knows in his somberest nightmares every railroad crossing. He can call out as he rides in the Concord coach at midnight, draws, ravines, gullies, hills, hollows and bad places in the road, with as much ease as the brakeman does the stations. All equatorial Africa would long ago have been opened to civilization had we utilized this man. He is as familiar with the hotejs as the several proprietors, and, saving a few lace and bobinet sample-men hailing from New York, the universal porter insists on familiarizing his patronymic if nothing more than "Smithsy," "Jonesy," or "three-car-loads Russy." The ordinary traveler wonders where all the good stories come from; at first blush they appear to be second-hand. No man ever lived who unblushingly told a good story and then supplemented it with the statement, "I am the concocter of that." The source of every good story is a Kansas commercial traveler. It is as necessary for him to spawn this kind of humor, that he should be on the caboose of the third section of a train belated by a car off the track, three hours behind time, full of cattie-men, on Saturday night, and it a-drizzling outside, as a laboratory is necessary for Edison. Then everything intermixes and blends to produce the new-come. He tries it on a stockman and watches for a fatal effect. The next day it has a place in the market reports, and is quoted along with the regular line of stocks. He repairs threadbare and lame Joe-Millerisms, and puts them on their feet for journeys as endless as that of the Wandering Jew. In politics this man is wise or otherwise. He discusses the situation and argues equally well on either side of the line—and probably better. I say in all fairness to him, however, that while I have known him to back the wrong horse occasionally, I have never known him to talk tariff or silver, or to deliberately espouse the sub-treasury scheme of the United States making cash advances on warehouse deposits of imperishable farm products like wheat, corn, barley, billy goats and unbaled hay. He does not let politics encroach on his business or pocket-book, nor to the estrangement of his customers. In Pharaoh's time he would have found the babe in the bulrushes and would have been the first to discover his adaptability to be a Moses. The only thing to his discredit is that he originated high five, which in the aggregate consumes more time of the producer than the cultivation of crops. He has, however, never originated a better State than Kansas. He is never a pessimist, and he never loses faith in the great people or the Government. Rob him of everything he has; denude him of everything but a cathode photograph of his anatomy, and in the midst of his affliction he will utter benedictions over its similitude to a backbone. He will not stop to cry, but, seizing his grip, he makes the towns with his accustomed regularity. He is never a candidate for office, but sometimes he systematically and artistically downs a man who is up for office. A politician might offend his own right hand, but never one of these implacable gentlemen. It would be improvident suicide for him to do so. He is full of news of all kinds, but scandal is harmless in his hands. His mission is good: he is a colporteur of good manners and breeding. There is a masonry in his craft that makes him the bearer of good tidings.

He was the man under whose auspices Schlatter was brought out as a divine healer. He is of all tribes and of all tongues. He is under all skies a gentleman; but as to Arkansas, the writer wishes to say that he speaks only from hearsay. His deportment in any language is immaculate. He is without useless frill, and has no wholly ornamental furbelow. He is the true Cosmopolite. He carries with him astride a broncho or on the hind seat of the buckboard between Lyndon and Osage City, yes, from Alma to Wamego, the chivalry that ennobled the fifteenth century. He is without affectation. He flaunts no vaunted superiority. If he has a book that treats on family genealogy, he keeps it very mute. He has no arrogance. I would not be true to my own raising did I not also add, he has no modesty. If his coffee is the best, he informs the customer of it. If he has adulterated samples, he prides himself on it and boasts of it and gives his customer the benefit of it. No man in Kansas who knows anything is modest. Half-bushels hide no light in this State. An inverted torch is something our people are not accustomed to see. He is a philanthropist and almsgiver. The first to be at the scene of a wreck, washout, flood, or explosion, and the man who heads the subscription. Tender as a woman and kindly as a mother. His eye may be attracted by a pretty woman—he may look into the depth of her eyes—a sigh may escape him as if it were an echo of the unreturning past—but he recovers his grip on sub-lunar things by opening his pocket-book and taking out of its holy of holies the pictures of wife and children, about whom he talks and all of whom he intensely loves. (If his wife does not hereafter have more confidence in him and suspect him less, after reading this, why, gentlemen, it is not my fault.)

All the foregoing are the merest accessories to the real man I was called in to diagnose. He is a man of business, plain, practical and level-headed. He is a full reservoir of American gumption. He can keep a tottering merchant on his feet. He can lighten his fall. And I might remark, there are very, very few mercantile disasters in Kansas. He helps the merchant whom he sells, advises shortening sails in seasons of depression, and has a sublime intuition of coming prosperity—although his intuitions may be scarce nowadays. He knows the strength of the country, and its weakness as well; all its resources; its capacity for development; its expectancy; its staying abilities under stress of drouths, grasshoppers, hot winds, pestilential politics, and retrenchment and reform generally. He has the rare gift of prophecy; he never misses and never miscalculates. He furnishes all the weather prognostications that confront the eye up and down the daily calendars of the patent-medicine almanacs. Next to Blaine, he is the representative American. His home is in Kansas, and the State is his foster mother. In no other State would he be possible. The State made him. A State that has the most magnificent system of laws ever devised by man ought to have the perfected commercial traveler. The skies of Kansas are reflected in his own sunny, cheerful eyes. Its zephyrs are incarnated in his rotund and taking speech. Its barbed-vests are represented in his corpulent frame; its cyclones in his spine that strengthens with tempest. We present him as the picked fruit of our orchard. He is the survival of the fittest. The trusts have tried to down him, and giant monopoly would like to crush him. They have found it an impossible thing to do. He is a hardy and ever-blooming perennial.

Open up your grips and show the gentlemen your samples!

# KAFIR CORN.

BY CAPT. W. H. HORNADAY.



KAFIR CORN is comparatively new. The first seed was sent out from Washington for experimenting with a view of finding a forage plant which would prove more reliable in some of the semi-arid sections of Nebraska and Kansas. It was brought from the dry, hot regions of South Africa, where it has for a long time been the only plant which would mature seed in that arid climate. The first experiments made at Manhattan showed that Kafir corn was the best of all the non-saccharine sorghums, and that it was a very promising plant for all parts of Kansas, especially the western section, where a short drouth just at the critical time frequently prevented Indian corn from maturing properly.

In planting Kafir corn, the farmer should leave the ground until his Indian corn is all planted, if he still continues to grow it. When the season is far enough advanced for the ground to be warm and quick, plow and plant quickly, so that the tender plant may get a good start ahead of the weeds. The crop will mature ahead of frost, so that a little waiting will not endanger the crop. Like all sorghums, Kafir corn will mix very easily, and thereby degenerate; but by careful selection of the largest and most perfect seed heads, and the prevention of mixing with other and inferior plants, a constant improvement may be made in the grade

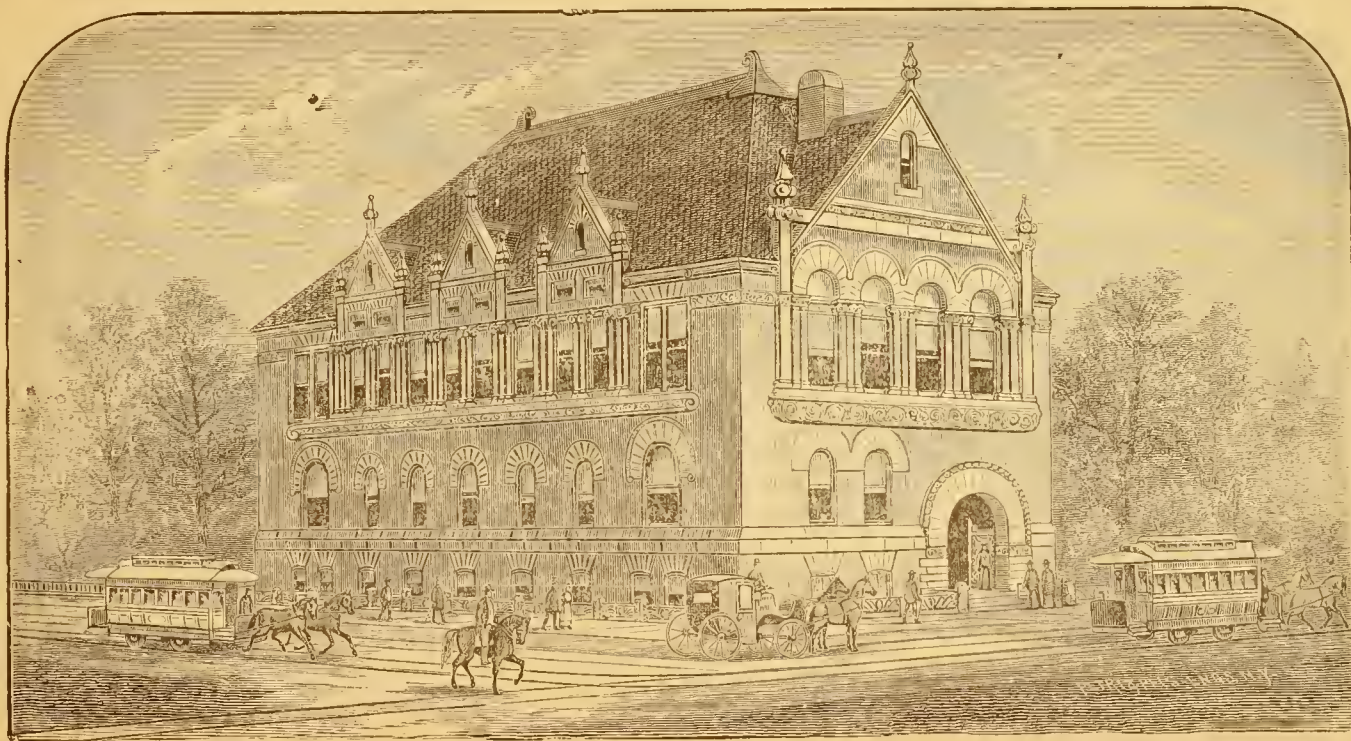
of crop produced. As with the saccharines, there is no limit to the high degree to which this plant may be improved.

The ordinary corn planter, arranged as for planting broom corn, is used for planting Kafir corn, and where a thick crop of fodder is desired the planter is run over the ground the second time, splitting the rows. The press drill, with holes stopped to give the rows proper distance, is very generally used in some localities. But in all cases the seed should not be covered more than half as deep as corn. Where grain, more than forage, is desired, the Kafir corn should be planted about as other corn, with about the same cultivation. It is then cut and shocked like corn fodder, and when convenient the seed heads are cut from the fodder and run through an ordinary thresher with part of the teeth removed from the concave. Where the seed has been drilled or doubled with the corn planter, it may be cultivated once with a single shovel, instead of two. It is harvested with an ordinary self-binder, shocked like grain, and fed out as wanted. If the seed is needed from this crop, it is run through the thresher, with part of the teeth removed from both cylinder and concave. The fodder is stacked like wheat straw, and is very fine. Many farmers sow Kafir corn as they do sorghum, mow and stack it, feeding it as they do sorghum or millet. This crop can be very successfully grown on the thinnest land to be found anywhere in Kansas, and produces an enormous crop of fine forage, which is relished by every animal on the farm, old and young.

In the western counties of Kansas, where a few days of extra dry weather will make the Indian corn begin to look weary and thirsty, the Kafir corn is not affected by the dry weather, but simply "takes a rest," and when the refreshing showers come it catches its second breath, starts just where it left off, and matures a good crop. Indian corn matures, and immediately the fodder begins to dry out, and the farmer must hasten his corn-cutting, or his fodder rapidly depreciates in value, and frequently it will dry so rapidly that parts of fields must be left uncut.



Kafir corn is very rapidly springing into favor, in every part of Kansas. In 1893 there were 45,000 acres grown, mostly in western Kansas. The next year the acreage reached 95,000, while in 1895 the report shows 184,198 acres, valued by the township assessors at \$1,686,389. Before the end of the century Kafir corn will be grown in Kansas by the ten million acres, and in western Kansas, supplemented by alfalfa, it will enable every farmer to raise and fatten stock, grow prosperous and be happy.



HOME OFFICE OF THE J. B. WATKINS LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY,  
LAWRENCE.

# ALFALFA AND STOCK INDUSTRY.

BY HON. MARTIN MOHLER, PRESIDENT OF THE ALFALFA IRRIGATION AND LAND COMPANY.



SINCE the settlement of western Kansas it has been fully demonstrated, by experience, that the wealth of the uplands is found chiefly in the nutritious grasses growing thereon. The lowlands, river and creek bottoms are especially adapted to alfalfa-growing, and since this crop has been a demonstrated success in Kansas by twelve years' experience, these lands are becoming valuable.

Large companies are being formed for the purpose of utilizing such lands as above described in the production of alfalfa, and in stock-growing, of which The Alfalfa Irrigation and Land Company is one of the most successful in this purely Western enterprise.

Alfalfa is the most valuable crop that can be grown. With no expense of cultivation after it is once seeded, the net profits per annum are from \$10 to \$50 per acre. The average per acre, as shown by the reports received by the State Board of Agriculture, is about \$25. The question is, Will these large profits be maintained? Will not the alfalfa product be greatly cheapened when the production is largely increased, as it certainly will be?

The answer: First, the area adapted to alfalfa is limited by soil and climatic conditions. A dry climate with a rich, deep subsoil, with water in reach, is the home of the alfalfa plant. Western Kansas is better adapted to growing this plant than eastern Kansas, or any portion of the United States east of our State. In general the proposition is true, that wherever soil and climatic conditions are favorable to the production of red clover, alfalfa will not flourish so well, and red clover will continue to be grown. The fact that the alfalfa plant does not mature seed except in a dry country is sufficient evidence that the plant is not fully at home in a humid climate. It also explains the reason why the price of alfalfa seed has been so well maintained. There has been, practically, no abatement in the demand for seed grown in western Kansas, notwithstanding its largely increased production. The demand for seed comes from many parts of our own and also from foreign countries. The seed is worth from \$4 to \$6 per bushel, and the yield per acre is from four to six bushels.

Second: The chief reason, however, why alfalfa-growing will continue to be highly profitable for all time is, because alfalfa is the cheapest meat-producing product grown. As pasture it has high value, especially for growing and fattening hogs as well as other stock; and as hay it takes the place largely of corn and other grains in fattening cattle and sheep.

Where it is raised in Kansas, so far from eastern markets, unless special shipping rates are obtained, it is not in itself a merchantable commodity, except as it may be sold to local cattle-feeders. Its value is found in its meat-producing qualities, and it can always be sold at a good price. Its production is cheaper than that of corn, wheat, oats, or sugar beets. Hence while its value may fluctuate with that of fat cattle and hogs, the production of alfalfa will always be more profitable than the raising of other meat-producing products. Alfalfa, after it is once seeded, requires no expense except that for harvesting.



ALFALFA SEEDING OUTFIT, IN EDWARDS COUNTY, OF THE ALFALFA IRRIGATION AND LAND COMPANY.



The most desirable lands for alfalfa-growing, as before stated, are the river and creek bottoms, where permanent water is found at a depth of from six to twenty feet, since the penetrating roots of the plant reach the water, and from this source derive moisture sufficient to produce a crop without the aid of irrigation.

The Alfalfa Irrigation and Land Company has seeded 3,000 acres to alfalfa this spring, and proposes to increase its acreage in alfalfa at the rate of 10,000 acres a year, until all its lands suitable for growing alfalfa are seeded. This company will use its alfalfa in feeding cattle and hogs, and utilize the uplands for pasturage, and in this way make productive a large investment which has hitherto brought no returns.

With sufficient capital, and good judgment in employing it, the western half of Kansas may be made as prolific as the eastern part. Alfalfa-growing, the sorghums, with subsoiling, pump irrigation, cattle- and hog-raising will solve the problem.

Dairying is an industry which will play an important part in re-peopling the western half of Kansas. Even in dry seasons forage crops are raised. With the native grasses and such forage as can be raised, the farmer can keep from ten to fifty cows, and with a creamery in his neighborhood be entirely independent with this income, without attempting to raise small grain, which so often proves a failure. Then, if he has the ability to put up a wind-pump to water four or five acres, he may in addition have fruits and vegetables in abundance each year. The company that I am interested in has purchased the Deer Park herd of registered thoroughbred Jersey cattle, and will breed extensively this class of cattle, to supply the demands from farmers in western Kansas who will take up this industry; and has also a herd of over 150 thoroughbred Hereford cattle. The characteristics of the Herefords are their beef, and their "rustling" qualities in feeding. A Hereford is always fat. This herd will be used to grade up the company's beef cattle, and western farmers who may be able to add a small herd of beef cattle can be supplied with thoroughbred or high-grade bulls by the company.

Hog-raising may be mentioned as a profitable business in western Kansas, where alfalfa is grown. Fine pork is made where the feed is almost exclusively alfalfa, and hogs may be wintered on alfalfa hay. In the eastern portions of the State, hogs are subject to the scourge of hog cholera.

Alfalfa-grown hogs have never been known to have the cholera. Diligent inquiry through sections of the western Kansas where hogs have been grown on Alfalfa fails to reveal a single case of loss by that disease.

It cannot be denied that farming for the most part of the extreme western part of Kansas in the old way, in attempting to raise small grains and corn, has proved a disastrous failure. But there are abundant examples of success where alfalfa has been grown and stock-raising engaged in, and where good judgment has been used there are no examples of failure.



W. C. EDWARDS' EIGHTY-ACRE ALFALFA FIELD, ADJOINING LARNED.

*From Photo and Art Studio of Chas. Smith, Larned.*





THOROUGHbred HEREFORD COWS AND CALVES OWNED BY THE ALFALFA IRRIGATION AND LAND COMPANY.

# LIVE STOCK.

BY HON. J. W. MOORE, LATE SECRETARY STATE LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.



From the Atlantic to the Pacific, that portion of the United States best adapted to the growth and fattening of live stock lies between parallels forty and thirty-seven degrees north latitude.

The most healthful part of this belt is between California and the Missouri river, and in this portion, so exceedingly healthy, the State of Kansas combines a growth of feed with a growth of live stock that is simply unsurpassed. Horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, as well as corn, wheat, oats, rye, clover, timothy, sorghum, millet, and alfalfa, are grown successfully, abundantly, and profitably.

This chapter will not give figures. Its purpose is to tell the man who thinks of coming to Kansas with a desire to handle stock that he can follow that line of work as successfully here as in any place in the United States.

With us, the horse develops to perfection, whether bred for fleetness of foot, or for great bodily strength. He grows sound in wind and limb, and sells for the top price in his class. It is doubtful if there is a place on the two continents that surpasses Kansas in a combination of those conditions essential to the growth, healthfulness and fattening of cattle.

Kansas is a corn State. Although the western part of the State has not been as successful in growing corn, the eastern three-fourths grows such abundant crops that Kansas as a corn-growing State stands close to the head of the list. Oats and rye do well. Sorghum yields from six to ten tons per acre of most nutritious provender. As a rule, one acre of sorghum hay will winter three steers. Hogs multiply, grow and fatten at the minimum cost. Running in the alfalfa in the summer-time, puts them in a condition that enables them to fatten very rapidly on Kansas corn, which, by the way, grades highest in quality in the great markets of Chicago and Kansas City. Corn, hogs and alfalfa are a combination that will not leave a man poor very long. Sheep do well, whether kept for wool or mutton.

Kansas winters are short and mild, yet cold enough to destroy any infection that may have entered the State from the lower and warmer localities during the previous summer. Kansas summers are warm enough to produce good crops of corn, but they do not give a permanent home to the disease-breeding tick, worm, scab, and fly, so hurtful in the more southern States. Our climate seems just right for the development of live stock to the highest degree.

Kansas has produced some top herds of high-bred cattle in Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled-Angus, Holsteins, and Jerseys; also top herds of Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. In fact, breeding, especially in horses, cattle, and hogs, has been carried to the highest and best degree, while the feeder of all stock for market has found Kansas a veritable paradise for his work.

Alfalfa is grown in the western portion of the State in an abundance that almost surpasses belief, not less than three crops of hay per year being cut and stacked in the meadows there. In the autumn, when the prairie grass becomes dry and brown, the cattle are brought in from the ranges and

turned to graze on the alfalfa that has grown after the last cutting. They run there until spring, gaining flesh every week as they eat hay at the stack or graze on the alfalfa. When the prairie grass starts up again, they are turned out to allow another season's growth, and cutting and stacking to proceed for another winter's use.

Further east in the State, sorghum, millet, clover, timothy, blue-grass and alfalfa are grown in great quantities. This feed, with corn-fodder, straw and prairie hay, furnishes "rough feed" for cattle, on which they are wintered cheaply and well. Very little shelter is needed. Sheds are hardly fashionable. A grove, a depression, or a high rack kept full of rough feed, is often preferred to the close shedding so necessary in colder climates. With plenty of feed and water, a good wind-break, and room to "knock about" and exercise freely, the cattle will come to grass in good fix.

The air is full of vigor, the food nutritious, the water clear and healthful, and the climate conducive to the comfort, growth and fattening of all stock.

Kansas lies convenient to the great cattle-growing States and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, as well as northwest Texas, commonly called the Panhandle. This is an area of plains and mountains, where feed to fatten cannot be grown proportionately to the number of cattle produced. Kansas draws on these States and Territories for her cattle to feed and to graze. These western cattle make a great improvement when developed in Kansas. A calf or yearling brought from the plains into Kansas will weigh almost twice as much at three years of age as his brother that remains to feed on the grazing furnished at his birthplace.

Kansas is not the native place of any of the cattle diseases. Sometimes there are outbreaks of Texas fever, but this occurs only when the infection is brought to us from some place outside of the State. With the strict sanitary rules and regulations now in force governing the transportation of cattle into the State from those places adjudged infectious, there is but little danger.

The stock-yards in Kansas City, Kansas, furnish a market for stock of all kinds. There are several lines of railroad connecting the State with the Chicago market, also.

Kansas possesses the conditions essential to the easy development, fattening and marketing of live stock of all kinds, but he will make a mistake who comes to our State expecting to be successful while rearing and feeding his stock in a careless and slipshod way. No business will run itself profitably anywhere, and the live-stock business here is no exception to this rule; but to him who is willing to do his part, Kansas affords unsurpassed opportunities for the profitable handling of live stock of all kinds.



*From Photograph and Art Studio of Chas. Smith, Larned.*

**CATTLE OWNED BY FRANK FROHER, HORSES OWNED BY EDWARDS BROS., SHEEP OWNED BY SMITH BROS.,  
ALL IN PAWNEE COUNTY.**



# WELL BRED HOGS ARE DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH.

BY HON. T. A. HUBBARD, PRESIDENT KANSAS SWINE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.



They multiply rapidly and mature early; return a good profit for the capital and labor invested. They are good money; legal tender anywhere in the United States; interchangeable for gold, silver, greenbacks, or Government bonds; cash at any age or size, stockers often selling for more per pound than animals mature and fatted.

Why do farmers market 15-cent corn when it will bring them 30 cents with less labor if fed to hogs, and leave the manure on the farm? Every farmer should raise them. They are good gleaners, and pick up and utilize many dollars' worth of what would otherwise be wasted. They can be raised and fattened very cheaply on grass, alfalfa, and our inexpensive corn and mill-stuff. Kansas has more advantages for winter-feeding hogs and cattle than any State in the Union, our winters being so mild and dry that hogs thrive on pasture all winter; and we have less disease than in all the other corn and grass-growing States, all of which easily decides the whole question of cheap hogs and cattle production in favor of Kansas. We have a better climate and less mud and cheaper corn and mill-feed—the essential requisites for success. A few sows will raise you a car-load of feeders.

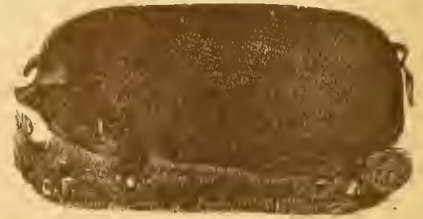
Start right and half the battle is won; buy the best as a foundation; a very few will soon stock a farm. At least buy a thoroughbred to head the herd, if not two or three good thoroughbred females; they will readily pay for the extra investment.

Kansas with her two million well-bred hogs, valued at about ten million dollars, and the best markets in the world in our own State—Kansas City, Wichita and Hutchinson—should market a large portion of our 15-cent corn in a condensed form, in hogs—saving a princely sum in transportation and very largely increasing our receipts of last year, 1895, which were \$40,691,074 for animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter. This includes cattle, hogs and sheep. "It's the hog that pays the *rent*!"

Buy a good symmetrical sire that will fatten at any age and yet make a large growth for the food consumed; he should have a good head, back, ham, and loin; ribs well sprung, with good heart room and capacity for lung development. Do not be a crank and buy or raise nothing but *feet*; I would rather have a good hog without any feet than good feet without any hog.

With such pastures as I have described, give one good feed a day of milk and ship-slop or ground oats, and two feeds of corn. Keep a box of charcoal and salt under cover where the hogs will have free access to it. Use one-third of a can of Lewis's concentrated lye in a barrel of slop once a week. Clean out their pens or sleeping quarters twice a week, and sprinkle thoroughly with diluted carbolic acid; keep the hogs clean. Keep the stock growing from start to finish, always ready for the market, and the results will be both surprising and pleasing.

A good corn and grass farm properly stocked and managed as above will pay the investor a larger dividend than any other business. Good hogs will make good money; poor hogs will lose money.



JUMBO, 11,802; BY AVALANCHE, 11,544.  
(Owned by Hon. T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Kas.)

# THE KANSAS HORSE.

BY JUDGE S. W. VANDIVERT

NO INDUSTRY in Kansas has greater possibilities than the production of the horse. And no State in the Union can outrival this in that direction. It has been demonstrated beyond even room for cavil, that the horse develops here into his best type. The climate, the soil, the many days of sunshine and freedom from extreme cold and storm, favor rapid growth and full development.

Draught horses mature here large, stout, and sound, with the best of feet, bone, and sinew. The few who have stocked up well with the highest grade of draught breeds have met with unqualified success, though high prices of choice seed stock in the past have limited the industry to narrow confines relatively, and many have been breeding up, with not indifferent success, from comparatively low grades.



REGISTERED STALLIONS OWNED BY EDWARDS BROS., LARNED.



The coach and heavier carriage horse have of late been commanding some attention, and with large returns to those fortunate enough to have the right kind of blood and animals to produce from. It is a marvel what fine specimens of this rapidly becoming popular type have been evolved from the mixed class of stock in the country. It presages great things for the future when breeders acquire the knowledge and means more universally of pushing this line for what there is in it.

But for the light harness horse this State is a veritable paradise. The history made in a decade or two of limited attention in this direction, and with meager outlay and resources to start with, is sufficient proof of this proposition. It was left for "Smuggler," nurtured, matured and developed on Kansas soil, to set a new mark for champions to aim at, and when the world got done wondering and under new conditions prepared the way for something faster, Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry, the two stallion kings, without peers or rivals, came forward and raised the standard to its present high notch. And it is not making any rash prediction to venture the assertion that as advance is made from time to time Kansas will be to the front, and maintain the reputation she has already made. It is almost superfluous

to note that with the multitudes of horses of first-class breeding and reputation, doing stnd duty in various parts of the State, and the many good matrons in the harems, foundation work has been done and is being done for a superstructure far eelipsing anything ever essayed in the past. The panie in prices, working a great loss and even disaster in many sections, has been, on the whole, a boon to this State, as it placed within reach of persons of moderate means, breeding-stock of the choicest kind, and rendered available blood that high prices hitherto prohibited and rendered inaccessible to but a rare few. Now and henceforth the community of average wealth and enterprise will be possessed of enough of the bluest blood extant to revolutionize entirely the elass of horses produced, while the head centers, where larger wealth, enterprise and intelligence prevail, will be supported and sustained with rich and ample resourees to draw from, such as never before was possible.

The Kansas horse of to-day and the future is in no wise what he was in the past, or what he would have been without an extraordinary combination of circumstances to make him. It is worthy of special note, also, that he can be produced at as little, and perhaps at less expense than in any other section of the continent. Many conditions conspire to bring this about. The price of land, of feed, forage and grain of all kinds, is one thing. The limited expenditure required in the way of providing housing and shelter, is another thing. The number of days in a year that a horse can be in use, in active training and development for the purpose he is being fitted for, is also a very important item. Long seasons of enforced idleness, close stabling and heavy feeding, covered tracks and such accessories, are unneeded and unthought-of things in Kansas, however ambitious any one may be to excel.

Another natural advantage is in the high elevation and lighter atmosphere, which favors large lung development, so that horses going to the lower altitudes from here experience an exhilarating and stimulating effect, making them much superior to those produced in such altitudes.

With all these favoring circumstances, and the rich and rare strains of blood now in use and widely distributed, and the intelligent and progressive class of men representing and pushing the industry, the Kansas horse is destined to fill a still higher niche in the temple of horse fame than he has hitherto occupied, and will pass from the national reputation he now holds to world-wide renown. Arabia, the blest, holds no crown Kansas may not aspire to wear.



H. C. LICHTENTHALER. W. C. BILTS. W. C. EDWARDS. F. J. MATHIAS.  
G. A. SELLS. J. C. EDWARDS. F. D. TAYLOR. H. PORTER.

"THE COYOTE GLEE CLUB," OF LARNED, KANSAS.

Organized by W. C. Edwards, on the 11th day of January, 1876, has been a potent factor in every political campaign, National and State, during the past twenty years, and starts out on its majority year by attending the National Convention at St. Louis, Mo.

# THE FUEL OF KANSAS.

BY PROF. E. HAWORTH, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

## COAL.



**GEOGRAPHIC EXTENT.**—Kansas abounds in coal, no less than twenty-four counties having it in sufficient quantities to pay for operating mines. At the present time, mining operations are actually carried on in twenty of the counties. The southeastern part of the State has been most favored by nature in the production of this most valuable mineral product. The two counties, Cherokee and Crawford, in 1894 produced nearly 3,000,000 tons, with a valuation of more than three and a half million dollars at the mine. One single mine at Frontenac produced over eight million bushels, with a value at the mine of considerably over \$400,000; while a single mine in Cherokee county did nearly as well, producing over five million bushels in 1894. Leavenworth and Osage counties are almost a tie for third place, while Linn county has fifth place. The other coal-producing counties, named in alphabetical order, are: Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Chautauqua, Cloud, Coffey, Elk, Ellsworth, Franklin, Labette, Lincoln, Lyon, Republic, Russell, Shawnee; while it is known that coal exists in sufficient quantities to pay for working in Douglas, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson counties.

**GEOLOGIC POSITION.**—Throughout the eastern part of the State the coal appears in the true coal measures, the same geological formation which produces so much good coal in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and other well-known coal-mining localities. Farther west it occurs in the cretaceous formations, the same as the heavy coal-fields of western Texas and other localities producing the brown coals. The coal in Cherokee, Crawford and Leavenworth counties is the lowest down geologically. Then comes in the ascending order the Fort Scott coal, the Linn county coal and the coal about Thayer, followed by that found in Franklin and Atchison counties, then the long belt known as the Osage coal, which stretches through Osage county and to the northeast and southwest to the limits of the State; while the cretaceous coals to the west are much higher up. The geologic age of the Kansas coals, therefore, is all that could be desired, corresponding with all the best coals of America and the world.

**CHARACTER OF THE COAL.**—In character all of the coals in the State are bituminous, and many of them are the best grades of soft coal known in the great Mississippi valley. About the average composition of the Cherokee and Crawford county coals is as follows: Water, 1.94 per cent.; volatile matter, 36.77 per cent.; fixed carbon, 52.45 per cent.; ash, 8.84 per cent.; while a number of analyses have been made which give even a better showing than this. The coking quality of this coal is good, the coal sometimes yielding as high as 63 per cent. coke, while the best Pennsylvania coal yields but a fraction over 66 per cent. For metallurgical purposes it is first-class, as repeated analyses have shown that it contains only a minimum of sulphur and almost no phosphorus whatever.

**PROBABLE FUTURE OF COAL-MINING IN KANSAS.**—With the rapid increase of coal-mining during the last few years, it seems that we have every reason to look forward to a continued increase in the future. The many industries depending upon coal are all rapidly increasing. The zinc-



smelting industry and railroading are perhaps the two greatest consumers of Kansas coal. Each of these is rapidly on the increase. Within the last year the M. K. & T. Rly. has opened mines in Cherokee county from which coal is taken to supply a large portion of the whole system, while other roads are constantly increasing the distance to which they take the Kansas coal for firing. The zinc-smelting industry is rapidly increasing, and probably will continue doing so for many years to come. The general trade also is widening, so that the Kansas coal is every year being taken a little further away from the mines to supply the general markets. In every way, then, the demand for coal seems to be likely to increase.

An important question, therefore, is, can the increased demand be supplied? It may well be said that it can. It is known beyond uncertainty, that in each of the heavy producing counties much most valuable coal land is still entirely undeveloped, land that has as good coal under it as any which has yet been mined, and coal in as thick beds and in as convenient locations. Such lands can now be bought for little more than their selling price as farm lands. It is difficult to find a better place to invest money than in such lands. Should the purchaser wish to mine the coal, the history of almost every mining company in the State shows what can be done in that line. But should he not care to work the mines, all that will be necessary to obtain a good profit on the investment is to rent the land for farming during a few years, when the appreciation in value which is sure to come will make the investment a good one. Those best informed on the subject are sure that in a short time practically all the good coal lands of the Mississippi valley will be taken up, when a very rapid appreciation in values is sure to follow.

## OIL AND GAS.

From the earliest settlements in Kansas, many have believed that our State would some day become a great producer of both petroleum and natural gas. Such beliefs were founded on the various indications of their existence in many parts of the eastern half of the State. Oil springs and gas springs were noticed in considerable abundance.

We now know that such hopes were well grounded, for the recent developments have abundantly shown that both products are present in large quantities. Oil has been found in such large quantities in the vicinity of Neodesha, Independence, Thayer, and other places, that all the large tanks built to temporarily hold the product until refineries could be erected are now full to overflowing, and others are being built. The Forest Oil Company, reported to be a branch of the Standard Oil Company, has bought large possessions in the oil fields and is pushing prospecting with much greater vigor than had been shown before anywhere in the district. This is considered by those familiar with the methods of the Standard Oil Company as being a most hopeful sign, as they are most widely known for their astuteness in judging of oil territory.



KANSAS & TEXAS COAL COMPANY'S MINE No. 23.  
(General Offices, Kansas City, Mo.)

Gas has been produced over a wider range of territory than has oil. Twelve or fifteen different towns and cities are almost entirely heated and lighted by natural gas, and the number thus supplied is increasing every year. Iola, Osawatomie, Paola, Cherryvale, Independence, Coffeyville and Neodesha may be mentioned as representative places where gas is extensively used.

**GEOGRAPHIC EXTENT.**—The territory over which either oil or gas or both have been found covers about 8,500 square miles, and is located in the southeastern part of the State. It may be approximately bounded as follows: From Kansas City draw a line to Lawrence, a distance of 40 miles, then pass in a sinuous line to Sedan, near the south side of the State, in Chautauqua county. Nearly all the State to the south and east of these two lines may be considered productive excepting about 500 square miles in the extreme southwest corner. Every county included in the above has produced one or the other of the products.

**GEOLOGY OF THE OIL AND GAS.**—The geologic conditions under which the oil and gas exist are easily understood. Covering the greater portion of Cherokee and Crawford counties is a heavy bed of shale about 450 feet thick, known as the Cherokee shales, which dip to the west about 20 feet to the mile. The formations lying above them outcrop to the southeast along lines trending northeast and southwest. The Cherokee shales pass under these upper formations in the vicinity of Girard and Oswego, and are reached by drilling at all points to the west and northwest, as has been shown by every deep well bored in the whole territory. Nearly all the oil and gas has been found within these Cherokee shales, although small quantities have been found in some of the overlying formations. In fact, a few good wells for both oil and gas have not been carried down to the Cherokee shales, but stopped in the overlying shales. All the shale-beds carry more or less sandstone. As the latter is usually porous, it affords underground space for the gas to accumulate in, and therefore both products are usually found in the sandstone, the oil- and gas-sands of the prospector.

**PROBABLE FUTURE PRODUCTION.**—There is not a single geologic condition known in the whole territory which need be looked upon as a bad indication; so we have good reason to hope that the whole territory above outlined as productive may some day prove to be exceedingly valuable. This being the case, it will readily be seen that there are great possibilities in the line of investments in this part of the State. No one can say to a certainty that any particular farm may not sometime become exceedingly productive, and hence exceedingly valuable. It should be clearly understood that the development of the territory is still in its infancy, and that great possibilities, founded on what has already been shown, await the future of the territory.

KANSAS stands unique in many of her resources. In addition to her valuable mineral deposits, and her splendid building-stone, quarries of which are found at Strong City and Winfield, a glacial gravel deposit of great value has been found in Johnson county. It is estimated that the bank contains more than a million cubic yards, and goes to a depth of 60 feet. The gravel is of all grades, from sand to boulders. These are separated by machinery, and the larger rock is crushed. The bank also contains a natural cement—oxide of iron and ochre—which, combined with the gravel, makes a compact body, and is most excellent material for road-ways and sidewalks. The drive-ways about the State Capitol at Topeka are constructed of this material, and it looks to be indestructible. It is also used for roofing purposes, with good results. The Kansas City Bank Gravel Co. own these remarkable deposits, and though they have been pushing the industry for several years, the deposit seems practically inexhaustible. The material in drive-way or sidewalk seems quite as desirable as asphaltum, and has the additional merit that it does not "wear out," but improves, hardening with usage and years.

# KANSAS LEAD AND ZINC MINING INTERESTS.

BY HON. W. F. SAPP.

FROM this great agricultural commonwealth, producing millions of bushels of grain per annum, there comes the astonishing statement, backed by the official figures found in the United States census for 1890, and the annual report for 1895, that in the production of zinc ore, and the manufactured product called spelter, Kansas leads all other States.

In the southeastern corner of the State, in Cherokee county, where the Ozark water-shed ends in Spring river, and on the left bank of that stream, are the richest and most productive lead and zinc mines in the world. That this statement is susceptible of proof, no one will deny who has visited the mines and made an examination of the subject. Official statistics of zinc production in the United States for 1895 show the total production to be 89,686 short tons, against 75,328 in 1894. By States the figures are as follows, the first set representing 1895 and the second 1894: Eastern 9,484, against 7,400; Southern 3,697, against 1,376; Illinois and Indiana 37,732, against 28,972; Kansas 25,775, against 25,588; Missouri 14,998, against 11,992.

The fact that so large an amount of zinc is taken from a territory less than six miles square, which at the same time produces twenty-five million pounds of lead ore per annum, challenges attention both of capital and labor, and both ask, What is the value of this product? How is it produced?

To answer these questions fairly, requires a complete statement of the mining industry. The mere statement of the fact that the wage payroll at Galena averages thirty-five thousand dollars per week, paid each Saturday night in cash (no store orders), would be a partial answer to the first question.

Lead and zinc ores are found side by side, intermingled with flint rock, at from forty to one hundred and forty-five feet from the surface (that being as deep as the mining has extended).

The time required to sink a shaft depends on the hardness of the ground, and costs from two to five dollars per foot, according to depth. A shaft is generally four and one-half feet wide by six and one-half feet long. The first ten feet is thrown out with a shovel, when a windlass is put on and that used to hoist the dirt, until about the depth of forty feet, after which a one-horse hoister is put up and used for that purpose until the shaft is seventy-five feet deep. Then, if the ore is rich, a steam hoister is erected, capable of hoisting one hundred tons per day. When ore is discovered, the shaft is sunk down into it until a sufficient "face" is opened up—fifteen to twenty feet being a good face. Then a drift is started. At first the drift is narrow, but is widened eight to ten feet from the shaft, so as to permit four to six men to work in the face, as shown in the picture of the Galena Mining Camp. The tools used are steel drills one and one-fourth to one and one-half inches in diameter, and running from eighteen inches to six feet long; hammer, weighing six to eight pounds; and spoons and sand-pumps, to clean out the drill-holes. When a hole is the necessary depth, it is filled with dynamite cartridges, and fired, either with a fuse and cap or with an electric battery. The ore is then put in tubs, run on little cars to the shaft, hoisted to the surface, and then cleaned. There are two ways of cleaning ore, both based on the same principle. One is known as



MINING PLANT.

STEAM CRUSHING PLANT.  
HAND-JIGS FOR CLEANING ORE.

INTERIOR OF MINE.

LEAD AND ZINC MINING CAMP, GALENA.



“hand-jig,” and the other “steam-jig” cleaning. A hand-jig is a water-tight tank, 5 feet wide, 6 feet long, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, in the center of which is a sieve-bottomed box  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, 2 feet wide, and 9 to 12 inches deep. This is hung to one end of the jig-pole so that it works up and down in the water-tank. The operator takes the other end of the pole and shakes the jig-box containing the ore up and down in the water, thereby settling the lead to the bottom of the jig-box; the zinc, being lighter than lead, settles next, and the flint rises to the surface. In steam-jig cleaning, all the rock containing ore is run through a crusher and rolls, and is then run through large jig-tanks. The water, being forced through the sieves upon which the ore rests, settles it to the bottom, the lead coming out in one discharge pipe, the zinc in another, the waste passing out of the building.

The number of men employed to operate a mine is 3, necessary to sink a shaft to 30 if a large steam-jig crusher, like the plant shown in the illustration, is used to clean the ore. The wages of miners are from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, according to the kind of labor performed.

Having explained the mode of sinking a shaft, the mining and cleaning the ore, and the expense, let us turn to the question of development.

These mines were discovered in 1877, and were worked in a desultory way for quite a number of years; and, up to 1880, the tools used and the process of taking out the ore were of a very primitive character. Miners took out ore and sold it at any obtainable price. In that year larger discoveries were made, and new energy was put into the mining industry. New appliances for taking out and cleaning the ore were introduced, reducing the cost of production, until it was demonstrated that the Kansas fields of ore were rich compared with others; that it was only a question of time when the industry would reach enormous proportions, and Kansas would outstrip all others in the production of the raw material, and would become a competitor in the markets of the world, with the mines of Spain, Belgium, and Germany. These hopes have been realized, and now we ship zinc ore, to be smelted, to the factories of Belgium, in competition with the great mines of Huelva, in Spain—assuring us that the industry can be increased without chance of an over-production. The reason is very simple. Our ore is found very near the surface, while the ore in the European mines is found at from 1,200 to 2,000 feet deep, requiring immense pumping and hoisting plants to take it out, the cost of putting in and maintaining these enormous plants raising the first cost of the ore to nearly double the cost to produce it here.

And still the industry is in its infancy. All classes of men, rich and poor, are going to Galena and making investments from which they realize fortunes. Let me cite an instance, one of many that I call to mind: Two poor miners went at work sinking a shaft, being “grub-staked” by two ladies, each to have a fourth in case of discovery. They worked early and late, and at seventy-two feet discovered ore, and in four months declared dividends aggregating \$30,000. This was three years ago, and the mine is still being operated, bringing to its owners handsome profits each week. There are more than three hundred paying mines here now, and new discoveries are being made every day, and yet there are thousands of acres of unworked, undeveloped land waiting for the pick and shovel, that are just as good, so far as outward appearances go, as that now producing millions of pounds per annum.

The right to mine this land can be obtained by simply “asking,” at a nominal rent on the ore produced, the leases ranging in duration from 5 to 20 years; or, the land can be purchased for from \$10 to \$100 per acre.

In the midst of this mining activity, this push and energy, lies the city of Galena, a city that did not feel the panic, a city that has no bonded debt, with money in its treasury, a city with stone sidewalks, streets paved with the flint-rock which comes from the mines, a fine city hall, electric lights, water-works and an electric street railway in course of construction, a place where labor is always employed at fair wages and capital can always find safe investment.

# HEALTHFULNESS OF KANSAS.

BY C. F. MENNINGER, M. D., MEMBER OF KANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.



THERE are few regions in existence where life from the cradle to the grave — the latter only reached at the natural declining periods of man — where existence is so little beset with the quicksands of disease, or the factors of physical degeneration, as in that great rectangular division of land, comprising over eighty-one thousand square miles, lying on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains — Kansas, the sanitary El Dorado of the West. Every sanitary and hygienic requirement for the preservation of the best of health is here met by natural physical conditions. Situated about midway of the north temperate zone, equally distant from the two great oceans, and in the very center of the Union, it slopes gently from an altitude of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea to an elevation of 500 feet, toward the land of the rising sun. Its beaming, ruddy face is kissed by the winds that come uninterruptedly from the north, the east, and the south, while from the west its champagne air is tossed about with delightful freshness and exhilaration. Its surface is a harmony of undulations. With broad, rolling prairies and gradually rising elevations or divides, its drainage is the most perfect in the world. Prodigious streams from the base of the Rockies hurry homeward to the Father of Waters. No stagnant pools, notorious for their disease-producing powers, are to be met with, and malarious marshes are unknown.

An early investigator said of Kansas years ago: "It rises gradually from its eastern to its western boundary, attaining an altitude of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The height of the Cumberland Mountain plateau in Tennessee is only one thousand feet above the miasmatic bottom of the Tennessee river which flows at its base, and its average altitude above the ocean about eighteen hundred feet, which is less than the average altitude of western Kansas above the same level. The former is famous as a resort for invalids — the latter will be more famous whenever its advantages are fully known." What was predicted has come to be a fact of general acceptance. These views have been borne out by the experiences of our oldest and best physicians. An atmosphere so pure that it will preserve fresh meats in hot weather, without salting, is found in the western portions of this State. Here we have a region remarkably free from malaria, with an atmosphere peculiarly adapted to the cure of consumption, asthma and bronchitis, and which "not only stimulates the nerve centers, invigorating the body, giving greater volition and physical power, but exhilarates the mind, increasing cheerfulness, sociability, and thought."

Pure air and sunshine are the greatest health-giving agents that can be enjoyed by man. Kansas is especially rich in them. Whole months without a single cloud to hide the sun for a brief half-hour are the heritage of the residents of this State. The cool nights, often bringing refreshing showers, stand in marked contrast to the clear, bright summer days, fanned by the prairie breezes. No land on the globe has such wondrous days and nights, is so rich in health-giving properties, so magnificent in beauty. The geographical, geological and meteorological facts observable in this State all bear unchallengeable testimony to its sanitary excellence.

Since its Statehood, Kansas has not had a single epidemic of contagious or infectious diseases of any consequence. In its Territorial age there were a few imported cases of cholera. These were the first and only cases of that disease that have ever existed within its domain. The filth or zymotic diseases are rarely to be found; in fact, are not to be compared to those found in the Eastern States. Genuine typhoid fever is of exceedingly rare occurrence. Yellow fever has never been known.

Diseases of childhood are very generally benign, and the mortality very low in comparison with other localities.

Tuberculosis, pneumonia, asthma and bronchitis find in the pure air and clear, bright sunshine of Kansas the natural antidote and cure. Hundreds and thousands of once weak-lunged persons who have reaped the benefit of this elixir-of-life climate testify to this fact.

In short, all statistics, as well as geographical, geological and meteorological facts, testify to the healthfulness of Kansas.

Another reason for the great superiority of Kansas over other States in healthfulness is the perfect system of sanitary machinery in constant operation within its domain. The civil authorities, appreciative of the value of good health in the economies of this State, have not been tardy nor half-hearted in instituting and perfecting the best system of health boards in the world. Out of the one hundred and five counties of this State, one hundred have organized health boards and local health officers. Two of the remaining counties unorganized have no physician resident within their limits. Reports are received from these local health officers by the State Board of Health every quarter, or oftener as the occasion may demand. For the last quarter of last year reports have been received from every organized board except one. By this system of perfect organization the State of Kansas has been able to point with pride to the exceptionally perfect state of health within her limits. No contagious nor infectious diseases are brought into her territory; they have never originated therein — are always imported; are not permitted to exist twenty-four hours until they are reported to the local and thence to the State Board of Health. And by their perfect coöperation in the enforcement of the most approved sanitary measures, the outbreak is confined to the original case, and eradicated.

The utmost stress is laid upon the health authorities of our cities, in order that they may be free from diseases. All cities of the first and second class of this State have municipal health boards, whose energies have been unflinching in maintaining the highest state of health for their respective cities.

These are a few reasons why Kansas can boast of her healthfulness.



LIVING SPECIMENS OF KANSAS HEALTH.

# KAFIR=CORN.

BY HON. SCOTT E. WINNE.



KAFIR-CORN, embracing quite an extended variety of plants—most prominent among which are red Kafir-corn, white Kafir-corn, milo maize, Egyptian rice corn, and Jerusalem corn—is no longer an experiment in this State, but has already taken its place in the front rank as one of the most valuable crops we raise; and as we become better acquainted with it, its merits become more and more apparent, because of its general utility for a variety of purposes, and the quality it possesses of making a crop under adverse conditions where other crops fail. According to the law of the survival of the fittest, King Kafir is bound in the near future to contest with King Corn for supremacy, and King Corn will have to look well to his laurels if King Kafir does not entirely outdistance him in the race. The great difference in its favor, and the one that adapts it to sections liable to dry weather, is that it sends out more than one flower-stalk, and if one is killed others develop. Every farmer knows that the pollen from the tassel of Indian corn must fall upon the silk of the coming ear, or else there will be no grains formed. In the very best corn sections of the country a few days' drouth in silking-time will arrest the development, and as a consequence a few "nubbins" only are formed where otherwise there would have been full ears. No amount of rainfall afterwards

can remedy the failure of fertilization. The crop is ruined. Not so with Kafir-corn. If dry weather overtakes it, it stops growing and simply waits for moisture for development, and if rain comes three or four weeks after the Indian corn is killed it goes on and matures a crop. If the flower-stalks are killed, it sends out new ones to take their place. I have seen Kafir-corn mature a crop of 40 to 50 bushels per acre, right by the side of Indian corn that was killed by drouth so that not even a nubbins was matured. I have seen as high as a dozen flower-stalks on one plant, every one having been sent out at different times during the season. One reason for its greater vitality is found by an examination of the roots of the plant. It sends its roots downward often 18 to 20 inches, and a great mass of small rootlets fill the earth, thus enabling it to sustain life under conditions where Indian corn would be entirely ruined. It thrives on almost any kind of soil, and will grow and mature a crop on soil that would not produce Indian corn in the most favorable years. It will grow on sod, on the hill-tops, in sandy and gravelly soil—not so well, of course, as upon better soil, but it will live and produce a crop where Indian corn, wheat or oats would fail.

Another great point in its favor is its utility for other purposes than feed. It may not be very generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Kafir-corn is to a considerable extent Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay, all in one. Sown in drills a few inches apart, it produces a crop of from three to seven tons to the acre of the finest hay. All kinds of stock like it and thrive upon it. Planted in rows and teuded like Indian corn, it produces more fodder and of a better quality, and in addition produces a seed crop of from 40 to 70 bushels per acre under average conditions. This seed seems to have the fat-producing qualities of Indian corn and the muscle-producing qualities of oats. Hogs and cattle can be fattened upon it; horses like it, and stand driving and work as well upon it as upon other kinds of grain. Chickens and other fowls thrive upon it; and in addition,



It can be ground and made into a very palatable food for man. Already in many places Kafir cakes can be had at the hotels, Kafir flour is on sale at the grocery stores, and Kafir bread can be bought at the bakeries. I have eaten Kafir bread that was as light as any wheat flour would make, and while a little darker than wheat bread, was very palatable. Jerusalem corn makes a better flour, and whiter; in fact, I have seen some loaves of Jerusalem corn bread recently that I would as soon have upon my table as the finest wheat bread. When we take into consideration the sureness of the crop, the yield per acre, the low cost of production (which is less than one-half that of wheat), the fact that Kafir-corn flour was unknown as a product but a few months ago, comparatively, and that it is now only in its experimental stage, who can say that in the near future, with improved machinery for grinding and a greater knowledge and better methods of handling it by our millers, Kafir-corn in its various varieties will not enter into competition with wheat as a food product in the markets of the world?

Another interesting point just being called into general notice is that Kafir-corn makes excellent pop-corn. It has a sweeter taste than pop-corn, and that little hard knot in each kernel which is disagreeable in pop-corn is absent in popped Kafir-corn.

As showing its relative value with common corn, the following table, compiled by F. C. Burtis, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, shows the comparative yields of Indian corn and Kafir-corn during the past seven years:

YEAR.	RED KAFIR-CORN.		CORN.	
	Grain per Acre, Bushels.	Stover per Acre, Tons.	Grain per Acre, Bushels.	Stover per Acre, Tons.
1889	71.00	9.00	56.00	2.50
1890	19.00	4.20	22.00	2.50
1891	98.00	6.00	74.00	2.95
1892	50.00	5.00	30.00	4.55
1893	49.00	5.25	30.00	1.75
1894	.....	2.00	.....	1.00
1895	43.07	1.53	22.76	1.64
Average ...	*55.01	4.71	*39.12	2.41

\* Average of six years.



KAFIR-CORN.



JERUSALEM CORN.

By this it is seen that the yield of Kafir-corn was very much larger than that of corn in five out of the six years, and the same as to the Kafir-corn forage every year. In fact, the Kafir-corn yielded about 41 per cent. more grain and nearly 95 per cent. more fodder than the corn. The poor showing for both varieties in 1890 was due to a destructive frost on September 12th. In 1894 the failure of grain in both varieties was due to there being no appreciable rain from the middle of July to September 1st, and the fact that the crops side by side on

alternate plats were in a poor upland-prairie soil underlaid with hard pan. Yet, under these adverse circumstances, the Kafir-corn yielded double the quantity of fodder that was obtained from the corn."

Compared by analysis, the following table, prepared by G. H. Failyer, Professor of Chemistry at the State Experiment Station, will throw additional light upon the subject:

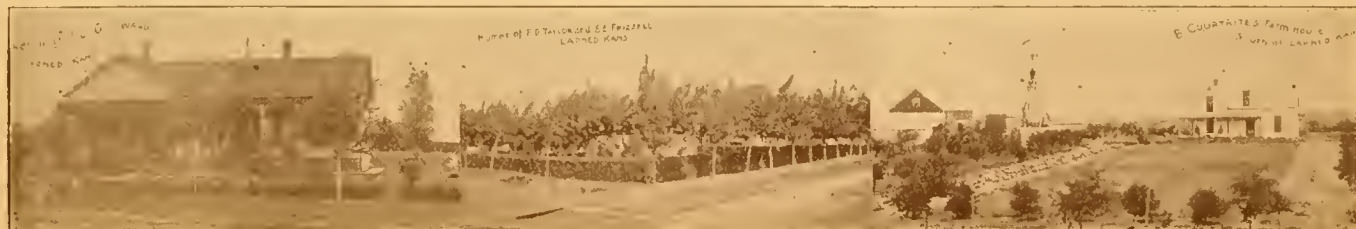
GRAIN OR FODDER.	Substances that produce only Heat and Fat, and support Muscular Effort.	Substances that can form Nitrogenous Products, such as Muscle and the Curd of Milk.
Shelled corn .....	81.7 per cent.	10.5 per cent.
Sorghum seed.....	77.9 "	9.1 "
Kafir-corn seed .....	80.7 "	10.9 "
Corn fodder, without ears.....	57.1 "	6.4 "
Sorghum fodder, whole plant .....	61.4 "	6.5 "
Kafir-corn fodder, without heads .....	53.2 "	6.6 "

As will be seen, from the purely chemical standpoint, corn stands first among the grains in fat-producing qualities, Kafir-corn second, and sorghum last; but the differences are too small to be of practical importance. The difference in the yield and its other qualities readily give it the first rank when taken into consideration.

In conclusion, I desire to say that in my opinion Kafir-corn, the sorghums and alfalfa effectually solve the problems that have so long perplexed the people of that portion of the West where the rainfall is not always sufficient at the necessary time to insure a crop of Indian corn. By raising forage crops and feeding stock, supplemented by creameries, there is no portion of the State of Kansas where capable, energetic men cannot become independent. Even the far-western portion is likely, with the aid of King Kafir, to develop in the near future into prosperous communities of farmers and stock-growers.



AMBER SORGHUM.



HOMES IN PAWNEE COUNTY.

## ALFALFA AND CATTLE-RAISING IN WESTERN KANSAS.

BY HON. J. H. CHURCHILL, PRESIDENT KANSAS IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION.



ALFALFA has for many years been grown with more or less success in most of the States of the Union. For centuries it has been cultivated in countries across the seas. The early Greeks and Romans sung its praises. In Italy, Switzerland, France, Spain, and parts of Asia, it has been the most successful crop for forage. Wherever the soil and climate were favorable to its growth, it has been the most successful of grasses grown. The alfalfa farmers the world over have been successful, and alfalfa lands rate higher per acre than that for any other crop. The alfalfa farm is a dividend-paying investment through all kinds of seasons, an insurance against hail, as well as a guarantee from drouth. I have seen a field in bloom cut to the ground by a June hail, and in less than thirty days blooming again, ready for the harvest. What other crop will do that? When a field is once set, there is no more plowing, harrowing, seeding and cultivating that piece of ground. The annual work consists of the pleasant task of harvesting three or four crops of the finest and most nutritious hay grown. In all the countries where alfalfa has been raised, it has never reached a fuller development or attained better re-

sults than along the valleys and irrigated highlands of western Kansas. It has brought more real prosperity to the farmers of this section, notwithstanding the low price of products, than the same class of farming elsewhere, for the reason that, adjoining the alfalfa land in the valleys, the high prairies open out, covered with the luxuriant buffalo and gramma grass—the natural grazing-ground for cattle. As high as thirty dollars per acre has been cleared from the seed alone on the alfalfa grown. The cattle from the prairie clean up the field of threshed alfalfa straw and hay, thus bringing a good and sure return, as it is fed out to stock through the winter. It is the combination of the two industries—the growing of alfalfa and feeding the same to stock—that produces the best results and causes the alfalfa farmer to be envied more than all others of his class, for his return is greater, with a less expense. The most independent farmers to-day are to be found in western Kansas. They are growing beef cheaper than it can be produced in any other section of the United States. Beef is a necessity,



ALFALFA HAYING IN FINNEY COUNTY.

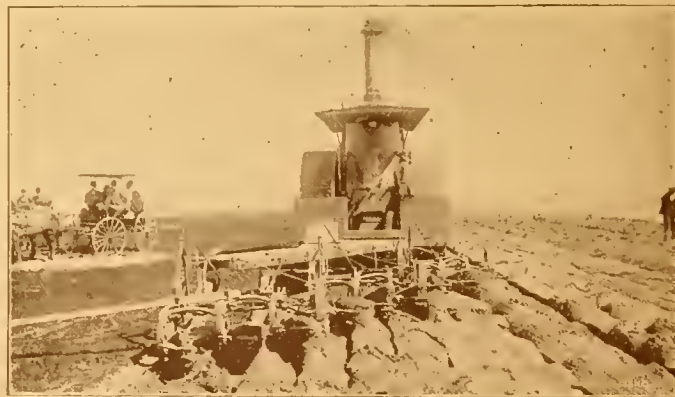


HEREFORD STOCK RANCH OF W. J. SKELTON,  
WAKEENEY.

and the growing of the same is a business that is not overdone. I believe the conditions were never more favorable to embark in the raising of cattle than at the present time. We are within a few hours' reach of the second largest market in the world, Kansas City. While east of the center of the State forty and fifty cents per head per month is charged for pasture for stock through the summer, grazing on the prairies in the western part of the State is only fifteen cents per head per month. Cattle fed on alfalfa hay through the short winter come through in the finest condition, ready for the new grass in the spring, thus giving the western ranchman the largest margin of profit. The question may be asked, When the valleys and lands susceptible to irrigation shall be seeded to alfalfa, what will be done with the great amount of forage? My reply would be, with the coming of winter bring in the cattle from the grazing-land, and thus turn every ton of the best hay and forage that can be produced, yielding from five to seven tons to the acre, at an expense of from sixty to seventy cents per ton, into the growth of your beef.

I have no land to place on the market. I have been and am at the present time a buyer of alfalfa land when it can be bought at reasonable figures, and have no other motive in writing on the above subject than to let those who are seeking investment in this line of business know the advantages we possess.

I believe this is the best paying business in the West to-day. The future never looked brighter than at the present time, for the growers of cattle. And I say to the man with two, three or four thousand dollars, who likes stock-raising and understands his business, come look at the valleys of western Kansas, or on the uplands subject to irrigation. There are yet many locations available that can be bought at a moderate price. We have plenty of room for the thrifty and industrious man, even though his capital be limited. We have no place for the lazy and indolent. The lazy man of the East, under the bright sunshine of Kansas becomes a lazier man in Kansas; hence we advise him to remain where he is.



STEAM PLOW TURNING OVER THE VIRGIN SOIL.





## KANSAS SALT INDUSTRY.

BY HON. FRANK VINCENT.

LIKE many of the great discoveries that have inured to the benefit of mankind, the finding of our salt was an accident. The frenzied spirit of speculation that, in 1887, swept across the Western States like a prairie fire, developed the very genius of optimism. No commercial project lacked substantial indorsement. The formation of a "syndicate" with thousands of dollars in hand was the work of but a few hours, no matter what the enterprise might be. It was undoubtedly this disposition to tempt fortune to the utmost that prompted Ben. Blanchard to sink a gas well in "South Hutchinson," a bustling suburb, which had, under the magic of his influence, sprung into existence almost within a night, like Jonah's gourd. For there were certainly no such data then in existence as would justify the expenditure of large sums of money in the search for natural gas in this locality. It was simply out of a disposition to "take the chances" that the gas well project took practical shape. As a matter of fact, a strong flow of natural gas was encountered in this now historic well. Parenthetically, it is not out of place here to remark that experts on the natural gas fields of Pennsylvania have since explained to the writer that the developments in the Blanchard well warranted a belief in the existence of great quantities of gas at Hutchinson. As they

have it, if this well had been scientifically handled, that is to say, if the process known as "shooting the well" had been tried, and that under intelligent direction, there is every reason to believe that this well would have produced a valuable and permanent flow of gas. But when the drill encountered salt, it created absolute amazement. The steady, monotonous pounding of the drill had been going on for weeks, when Mr. Blanchard came into the hotel office one night in the early fall of 1887, and announced that his drill had penetrated a stratum of solid rock salt; and he anxiously sought information as to the probable value and importance of the discovery. The drill was kept going until a depth of about 800 feet from the surface had been reached, and more than 300 feet of salt had been developed. The salt was shown to be in contiguous strata of 10 to 100 feet in thickness, interspersed with streaks of shale, slate, and gypsum.

For some reason the wonderful importance of this discovery was not comprehended by the people of this city at the time, although due prominence was given to the matter by the newspapers repeatedly. The victims of so much "boom" were disposed to discount very materially the stories sent out about the salt discovery. That we had at our feet an instance of the generosity of Nature in one of her most lavish moods, did not occur to our people at the time. But the New York manufacturers of salt were quick to realize the importance of the discovery, and prompt to act in a practical way. They were soon on the ground, and shortly afterward had another "well" down to the salt, thus proving its existence, in virtually unlimited quantities, beyond all doubt. Early in the following spring they had a plant in operation, almost in the heart of the city of Hutchinson, and were manufacturing 500 barrels of superior salt daily. Local capital then fell rapidly into line, and "salt plants" dotted the outskirts of the

city. Within a year thereafter, a dozen plants were in operation, employing more than 600 men, manufacturing more than three-quarters of a million barrels annually, and shipping the product to all the surrounding States.

Hutchinson salt had immediately taken a front place in commerce. It required no "pushing." Its superior quality was demonstrated wherever it came into competition with the product of New York and Michigan, and it was at once a household article throughout the West. The most careful analyses by the best chemists in the country have proved Hutchinson salt to be the purest manufactured in the United States. The great packers in the West very quickly manifested their appreciation of its quality, and our product has been the uniform favorite with them since its introduction. According to the encomiums given it by the principal packers of Kansas City and Omaha, our salt has a subtle virtue in the curing of meats that is found in no other product. Following the extensive manufacture of the common "coarse" salt of commerce as just noted, has come an attendant industry which has already grown to vast proportions, namely, the production of refined dairy and table salt. And here again Hutchinson has won a magnificent victory. The laurels have been wrested from the English refiners, and our table salt is found on the hotel tables from New York to San Francisco — a monument to the enterprise and skill of our local refiners, and a living, undisputed proof that our salt "beats the world" for purity and general excellence.

An attempt will be made to describe in a few words the process of manufacture as carried on at Hutchinson, and elsewhere in the State where the evaporation feature is used, so that anybody may understand it.

The rock salt, the upper stratum of which is more than 400 feet below the surface, is converted into brine while yet in its lair, and then brought to the surface for evaporation. The "salt well," through which the brine is brought to the surface, consists, when completed, of a straight hole in the ground, something like 800 feet in depth. This well, about eight inches in diameter, has an iron casing from top to bottom, except where it passes through an immense stratum of red sandstone. Within this casing stands an iron tube three inches in diameter. This tube is connected at the surface with a force pump. The pump, drawing fresh water from a well adjoining, forces it through the tubing to the rock salt below. There being no underground outlet for this water when it strikes the salt, it becomes brine and is forced to return to the surface in the "jacket" inclosing the tubing, and is thence forced into reservoir tanks, whence it is drawn off into the evaporating "pans" as needed; and it is found to have been transformed, during its trip below, from pure, sweet water to a brine of full saturation, owing to the constant dissolving of



THE HUTCHINSON SALT COMPANY'S PLANT, HUTCHINSON.

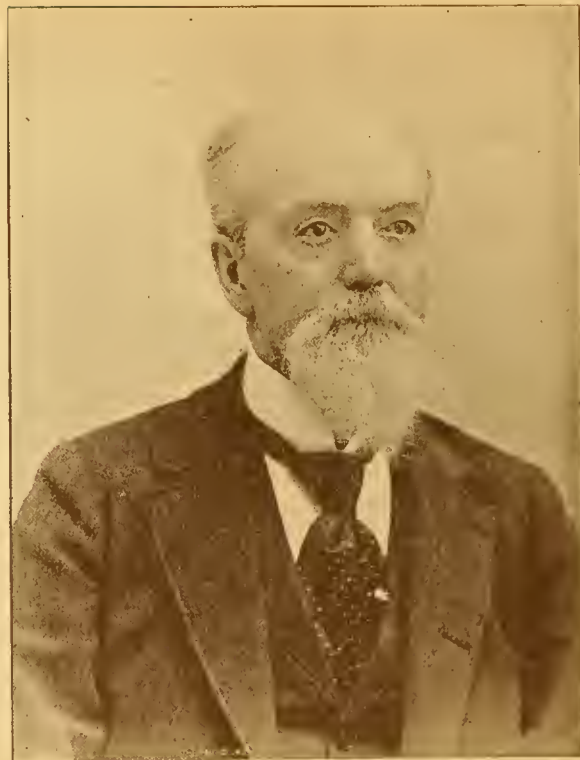
the salt. The evaporating pans are usually 80 feet long, 26 feet wide and one foot deep. They are made of the best steel, and rest on great furnaces, whence they receive a direct heat of high degree. The brine is kept boiling from one year's end to another, except when the plant is shut down for repairs. At intervals of two hours, workmen armed with long-handled "hoes" draw the constantly-forming salt to the sides of the pan. There it is shoveled into carts and wheeled away to the warehouses, where it is barreled, after having gone through a "curing" process of two to four weeks. Between the reservoir tanks and the evaporating pans, however, it should not be forgotten that the brine passes through "settling vats" which are heated to a moderate temperature. The impurities, such as gypsum and other foreign matter, that the brine may carry in solution, are precipitated in these settling vats, and the brine thus reaches the evaporating point in a state of purity.

A pan such as described will produce 125 barrels each twenty-four hours, and the furnaces of each pan will consume about nine tons of coal in the same time. This method produces the ordinary barrel salt. This product is carried through the usual cleaning and grinding processes for table salt.

At the present time there are twelve different companies manufacturing salt at this place, employing about 800 men daily when the plants are in operation. The greatest detriment to the salt industry of Kansas is that the manufacturing capacity is too great for the market; hence the manufacturer has received very little profit on his investment. But the salt consumers in the State of Kansas have saved annually about one hundred thousand dollars between the price they formerly paid for Eastern salt and the price they have paid the last few years for the Kansas product.

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COL. A. S. JOHNSON, the first white native Kansan, is yet living in Topeka, one of the most honored and respected citizens of the State he helped in so large a measure to its greatness. He was born at the old Shawnee Mission, Johnson county, July 11, 1832. It was his pleasant fortune to be for many years the energetic and able Land Commissioner of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., when he taught the world how to manage an immigration bureau, and transformed the plains of Kansas into farm lands and happy homes. Through his efforts, Kansas became famous for her display at the Centennial, and the sunflower the emblem of success.



COL. A. S. JOHNSON.



FLAG-RAISING AT NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME, LEAVENWORTH, MAY, 1896. 20,000 PEOPLE PRESENT.



# FRATERNAL LIFE-INSURANCE ORDERS REPRESENTED IN KANSAS.

BY HON. WILLIAM HIGGINS.

WHILE Kansas people are generally credited with progressiveness, push, and a desire to do everything in the present, perhaps no people look more to the future welfare of those dependent upon them than the average Kansan, as the rapid growth, success and prosperity of the many fraternal life-insurance associations having a membership in Kansas indicate. Probably no State, at least no State of the age of this, has a larger per cent. of fraternal insurance membership than has Kansas, and the old-line insurance companies have a large membership.

There are at this time in our State some sixteen fraternal life-insurance associations, representing a membership in good standing of one hundred and twenty thousand. This does not include many of the fraternal orders that have sick and death benefits, but what might be termed straight fraternal life-insurance associations or orders, embracing such as the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen, the Knights and Ladies of the Fireside, the Knights and Ladies of Security, and the Pyramid Builders. All of these, and

others, are rapidly increasing their membership in this State, thus not only mutually protecting the widows and orphans, but providing for the education of the next generation of Kansans. Among the number mentioned, the Ancient Order of United Workmen has the largest membership in the State, and is the pioneer order in this line of insurance. Since it began business in this country, twenty-seven years ago, it has paid in benefits the great sum of two hundred and twenty-eight millions four hundred and forty-seven thousand and twenty dollars, in the United States and Canada. The other fraternal associations in the State carrying life insurance, and which would come under this subject-matter, are younger in years than this great order, but they are growing rapidly, and many of them with a safer policy, which insures a larger membership and a surer protection for those seeking fraternal insurance, for the reason that younger orders can and do secure younger blood within their ranks. Besides the many safe fraternal life-insurance associations doing business in Kansas, there are twenty-eight old-line and mutual life insurance companies, and among this class is The Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the safest and most reliable mutuals in the United States.

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BIRTHPLACE OF CONGRESSMAN CHARLES CURTIS.  
FOURTH DISTRICT, KANSAS.



INTERESTING SPECIMENS OF KANSAS PRODUCTS.  
(114)



## FARMING BY MACHINERY IN KANSAS.

BY HON. D. W. BLAINE.

THE ease and rapidity with which all kinds of farm work are performed in Kansas, by the use of farm machinery, has made the Kansas farmer the envy of all classes. He is sometimes charged with prodigality in the purchase of new machinery, but ere we pass judgment on this we should remember that the past twenty years has given us, annually, such great improvements in all classes of agricultural implements and farm machinery that the progressive, intelligent and industrious farmer recognized that it was economy to discard the old for the latest improved.

With the opening up of the Great West (especially Kansas), it became apparent that the immense area of tillable land was too large to be farmed in the old way. The inventor, manufacturer and farmer labored together to meet the requirements. The first machines, being largely constructed of wood, doing fairly good work in the field, were found to be short-lived, clumsy, and expensive. Gradually, perfection has been reached, and all classes of farm implements and machinery are now practically constructed of iron and steel — symmetrical in form, light in weight, easily operated, sufficiently strong to withstand the most severe tests, doing the work perfectly, and will, with proper care, serve an ordinary working lifetime.

The cost of manufacturing has been greatly reduced, and manufacturers are now able to furnish perfected machinery at about one-half the prices of the inferior machinery of ten and fifteen years ago. With these conditions existing, it is apparent that the sharpest kind of competition will be found on the farm. Work must be done thoroughly and in season, with the least possible expense, and the exercise of rigid economy. This can only be accomplished by the use of modern machinery, on tillable land, free from obstructions, etc.

Kansas offers more in this respect than any other State in the Union. The surface of her soil is generally level, free from boulders or heavy timber. There is not an acre of swamp land within her borders. The tracts devoted to crops are usually free from fences — the herd law requiring that stock be fenced in, not out. Her soil is dark loam, with just enough sand to work freely in plowing or cultivating. All survey lines run north and south, east and west, thus dividing the land into perfect squares, the most convenient and economical for farming.

The intelligent Kansas boy who is able to guide his team, with the double plow, cultivators, planters, harrows, drills, wide-swath mowers, rakes, self-binders or headers, accomplishes as much as the strongest man. Farming in Kansas means sitting on a comfortable seat, guiding the team and machinery, making farming pleasant as well as profitable. That Kansas is foremost in the use of farm machinery will be understood when it is known that two-thirds to three-fourths of all the farm implements sold from Kansas City, which is the largest distributing point of that class of machinery in the world, goes to the farmers of Kansas. The farmer who is located in less favored sections of the country, where the surface is rough and hilly, or obstructed with stones and stumps, has no more show to compete with the Kansas farmer than the old lady with the spinning-wheel and hand-loom with the modern spinning and weaving devices used in the best-equipped factories.





MAJOR TOM ANDERSON'S FAMOUS MODOC GLEE CLUB.

This popular Club was organized by Major Anderson in the summer and fall of 1876, having had a continuous and successful existence ever since, and is the special pride of Topeka and the State; are always in great demand at National G. A. R. Encampments and other gatherings. Major Tom Anderson, the father of the Club, is an old-time Kansan, respected, honored and loved by all.





## KANSAS CITY.

BY HON. E. M. CLENDENEN, SECRETARY OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB, KANSAS CITY, MO.

AT the mouth of the Kansas river is the metropolis of the great Southwest—Kansas City. This is one of the few cities in this country that have required two States in which to build a city—Missouri and Kansas. The dividing-line between these States is an imaginary one, (not the river, as is the general impression,) and the visitor to Kansas City, unless thoroughly acquainted with the situation, cannot tell whether he is in Missouri or Kansas.

Kansas City is the namesake of Kansas, and their interests are inseparable. The natural course for trade is to seek a market east of it, and Kansas is the great empire which the merchants and business men of Kansas City cultivate for the natural outlet of merchandise and manufactured product; and while this article deals specifically with the interests of Kansas City, Mo., loyal Kansas Cityans acknowledge that whatever this city has become in the past thirty years, our greatness is largely attributable to the resources of the magnificent State of Kansas. And no higher praise can be accorded the State than that it has been a strong factor in building what is acknowledged to-day as one of the most wonderful cities in every respect of modern times.

This Western country derives its prosperity from the products of the soil, and no higher testimonial can be paid to any section of the country than that located in Kansas City's territory, for it has contributed to make Kansas City the twenty-fourth city in this country in population, the tenth in bank clearings, the first in the sale of agricultural implements, and the second as a live-stock and packing-house center.

Kansas City's geographical position destined her to become what she is to-day—one of the great distributing markets of the West. Her territory is almost unlimited. A city, to be a jobbing market, must have the assortment, price, and quality, and the Kansas City of to-day is equal to the emergency. Dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, millinery, hats and caps, drugs, paints, oils, agricultural implements, groceries, etc., are found in abundance. Five hundred and seventy-five firms are engaged in the jobbing trade of Kansas City. Their sales aggregate \$85,000,000 a year.

The progressive spirit of her merchants has done much to bring Kansas City to her present importance as a jobbing center, but the chief factor has been the wealth and extent of the tributary territory and exceptional transportation facilities. Within a radius of 250 miles, Kansas City has a population of over three million to supply with the necessities and comforts of life.

An important commercial pursuit in Kansas City is her live-stock market and packing-house product. This is a distinctive industry peculiar to Kansas City, and it has many rivals but few superiors. It is the second largest live-stock market in the world. The Live-Stock Exchange was established in 1871, and the growth of business since that time has been remarkable. One hundred commission firms have offices in the Live-Stock Exchange building. These firms are all members of the Exchange, and their influence in public affairs is a potent factor. In connection with the Stock Yards Company is the finest stable in the world for the sale of horses and mules, the receipts for the past year being 52,607 head.

Kansas City has always been more or less of a trading point for the sale of live stock, and as early as 1858 a packing-house was established. Not until 1870, however, did this business begin to assume the magnitude which is now realized, and which has placed Kansas City as the second largest market in the country for packing-house products. The packing-houses of Kansas City kill and dress 3,546,860 animals a year. This industry represents an invested capital of \$15,000,000, with an annual output of \$70,000,000, giving employment to 7,000 people at a salary of \$4,000-000 a year. The amount of business done by the live-stock and packing-house interests in Kansas City alone represents an immense volume of trade, the total being \$170,000,000 a year.

Kansas City is a large depot for the receipt and distribution of all kinds of cereals, having an elevator capacity of 4,400,000 bushels, and a handling capacity of 900,000 bushels per day. The States of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, with Oklahoma Territory, produce 25 per cent. of all the wheat raised in this country, and Kansas City is the natural market for the shipment of this cereal.

Compare Kansas City's manufacturing industries with any city in the Union, and it will be found that few of them can show such progress and development in the same period of time. Less than twenty-five years ago there were no factories here of any importance; to-day more than 500 are daily adding their testimony to Kansas City as a favorable location for the manufacture of different articles. These factories give employment to 17,000 hands; have an invested capital of \$30,000,000, the amount of sales being over \$85,000,000. A classified list of Kansas City's factories develops the fact that this interest is a diversified one. Flour is here produced extensively, one mill having a daily capacity of 4,000 barrels. The combined output of Kansas City's mills in 1894 was 1,079,000 barrels, and the corn products 321,500 barrels.

Manufacturing can be conducted in Kansas City as economically as in any city in the United States, the price of fuel ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per ton. Labor is plenty; taxation low. These all contribute to make Kansas City a desirable place for manufacturing.

The energetic business men of this wide-awake, pushing, enterprising Kansas City of to-day are fortified by a banking capital of \$11,200,000, with clearings for the year 1895 of \$519,900,230. The conservative reasoner must be impressed with the volume of Kansas City's business when the amount of its bank clearings is considered in comparison with the cities of America. In this respect Kansas City has been swifter in the commercial race than many of the cities which have been established for years. To-day she has but nine superiors in amount of bank clearings in the United States.

The assessed value of Kansas City property is \$82,485,000, while its debt is but \$916,647.

Kansas City is a healthy city. Sanitary laws are enforced, and the death-rate is only ten to a thousand.

Kansas City is fortunate in its commercial organizations, having the Board of Trade, Real-Estate Exchange, Live-Stock Exchange, and Builders' and Traders' Exchange, each legislating for the special branch of business it represents, for the good of all, unselfish where the interests of the city are concerned, and liberal to public enterprises demanding attention. From the members of all these organizations, including representatives from every class of business—bankers, manufacturers, merchants—has been formed the Commercial Club, whose sole aim is "to promote the progress, extension and increase of the trade and industries of Kansas City."

Thus armed and equipped with the implements for a commercial warfare, magnificent her resources, with territory unexcelled and location unsurpassed, Kansas City, as a part of the grand galaxy of American cities striving for supremacy in the business and social world, is prepared to battle with any and all competitors.

# OFFICIAL ROSTER.

## OFFICERS UNITED STATES COURT.

Judge Circuit Court, Henry Caldwell, Republican, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Judge District Court, C. J. Foster, Rep., Topeka.  
 District Attorney, W. C. Perry, Democrat, Fort Scott.  
 U. S. Marshal, Shaw F. Neeley, Dem., Leavenworth.  
 Clerk District and Circuit Court, Geo. F. Sharitt, Rep., Topeka.

State officers are elected every two years. Present officers, with their assistants, residence, and salaries, are as follows:

## CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

Senator William A. Pepper, Populist, Topeka .....	\$5,000
Senator Lucien Baker, Rep., Leavenworth .....	5,000
Representative, 1st Dist., Case Broderick, Rep., Holton .....	5,000
Representative, 2d Dist., O. L. Miller, Rep., Kansas City.....	5,000
Representative, 3d Dist., S. S. Kirkpatrick, Rep., Fredonia.....	5,000
Representative, 4th Dist., Charles Curtis, Rep., Topeka.....	5,000
Representative, 5th Dist., W. A. Calderhead, Rep., Marysville...	5,000
Representative, 6th Dist., William Baker, Pop., Lincoln.....	5,000
Representative, 7th Dist., Chester I. Long, Rep., Medicine Lodge,	5,000
Representative, at Large, R. W. Blue, Rep., Pleasanton.....	5,000

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Governor, E. N. Morrill, Rep., Hiawatha .....	\$3,000
Private Secretary, J. L. Bristow, Rep., Ottawa .....	2,000
Executive Clerk, O. C. Hill, Rep., Hiawatha .....	1,200
Stenographer, C. E. Hull, Rep., Topeka .....	1,000
Typewriter, Miss Laura Lusk, Rep., Parsons .....	900

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

James A. Troutman, Rep., Topeka; \$6 per day during session of Legislature, and \$700 as Chairmau Railroad Assessors.

## SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

Secretary of State, W. C. Edwards, Rep., Larned.....	\$2,500
Assistant Secretary of State, T. S. Stover, Rep., Iola.....	1,600
Chief Clerk, Henry Booth, Rep., Larned.....	1,200
Charter Clerk, George Higgins, Rep., Topeka .....	1,000
Commission Clerk, T. B. Hiskey, Rep., Colby .....	1,000
Recording Clerk, J. T. Botkin, Rep., Galena .....	1,000
Recording Clerk, Chas. S. Martin, Rep., Salina .....	1,000
Stenographer, Mrs. Laura M. Bond, Rep., Kansas City.....	600

(The Secretary of State keeps a record of all appointments and orders of the Governor; keeps records and files of all charters, leases, and bonds; writes all commissions, and attests the Governor's signature to the same; is Secretary of the Executive Council; and through his office all supplies and printing are ordered.)

## STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Auditor of State, George E. Cole, Rep., Girard.....	\$2,500
Assistant Auditor, Wylie W. Cook, Rep., Oswego.....	1,600
Appropriation Clerk, S. R. Tuttle, Rep., Topeka.....	1,200
Bond Clerk, Edgar M. Smith, Rep., Kansas City.....	1,200
Land Office Clerk, Geo. W. Clark, Rep., Beloit .....	1,200
Book keeper, Irving H. Cole, Rep., Girard .....	1,000
Stenographer, Nellie W. Kiug, Rep., Kansas City.....	600

(The Auditor's office is the accounting office for the State's finances. All bills and claims against the State are passed upon and compared with the appropriations made by the Legislature, before warrants are drawn on the State Treasurer. Duplicate accounts are kept of all funds in the treasury, and compared monthly with that office, thus making a check against possible errors. The work of compiling the as-



CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION OF KANSAS.



assessment of railroad property also devolves upon this department, as do also the accounts of the school lands, including the plats and field-notes of all surveys of the State.)

#### STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

State Treasurer, Otis L. Atherton, Rep., Russell.....	\$2,500
Assistant State Treasurer, Geo. M. Seward, Rep., Topeka .....	1,700
Bond Clerk, H. E. Overholt, Rep., Topeka.....	1,200
Assistant Bond Clerk, W. A. Thomson, Rep., Scott City.....	1,200
Stenographer, W. C. Ferguson, Rep., Russell.....	800
Book-keeper, C. R. Richey, Rep., McPherson.....	1,000
Messenger and Clerk, Raymon Stake, Rep., Topeka.....	720
Guard, N. G. Perryman, Rep., Russell Springs .....	900

(Collects all money due the State, and is the custodian of all bonds belonging to the State and State School Fund.)

#### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Attorney General, F. B. Dawes, Rep., Clay Center .....	\$2,500
Assistant Attorney General, A. A. Godard, Rep., Topeka.....	1,600
Chief Clerk, James Clayton, Rep., Great Bend .....	1,200
Stenographer, A. R. Russell, Rep., Clay Center.....	900

(The Attorney General is the legal adviser of all departments, and his opinion is regarded as the law unless the Supreme Court rules otherwise.)

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION'S OFFICE.

Superintendent, Edmund Stanley, Rep., Lawrence.....	\$2,000
Assistant Superintendent, H. C. Fellow, Rep., Washington .....	1,600
Bond Clerk, C. C. Stanley, Rep., Lawrence.....	1,200
Stenographer, Miss M. L. Achenbach, Dem., Topeka.....	900

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Adjutant, S. M. Fox, Rep., Manhattan.....	\$1,500
Assistant Adjutant, C. P. Drew, Rep., Burlingame.....	900
Clerk, Mrs. S. F. Beardsley, Topeka.....	900

#### STATE ACCOUNTANT.

J. E. Challinor, Rep., Kansas City.....	\$1,500
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#### STATE BOARD OF DENTISTRY.

President, A. W. Davis, Holton.  
Secretary, A. M. Callahan, Topeka.

#### STATE GRAIN INSPECTOR.

A. C. Merritt, Rep., Wamego .....	\$2,000
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#### STATE OIL INSPECTOR.

M. C. Kelley, Rep., Mulberry .....	\$1,200
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#### OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

The Topeka Mail and Kansas Breeze. Editors, Arthur Capper, T. J. McNeal, and F. C. Montgomery.

#### STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

President, T. M. Potter, Rep., Peabody.	
Secretary, F. D. Coburn, Rep., Kansas City .....	\$2,000
Vice-President, A. C. Shinn, Pop., Ottawa.	

#### STATE BANK COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Commissioner, John W. Breidenthal, Pop., Enterprise .....	\$2,500
Deputy Commissioner, Frank Osborn, Pop., Howard .....	1,200
Deputy Commissioner, M. A. Waterman, Pop., Fort Scott .....	1,200
Clerk, R. H. Semple, Pop., Ottawa.....	900

#### OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

Superintendent, Geo. T. Anthony, Rep., Ottawa.....	\$2,000
Assistant Superintendent, Eustace H. Brown, Rep., Olathe .....	1,500
Clerk, Miss Anita Anthony, Rep., Ottawa.....	900

#### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Commissioner, Wm. G. Bird, Rep., Kansas City .....	\$1,000
Assistant Commissioner, Chas. E. Bigelow, Rep., Wichita .....	800

## STATE FORESTRY STATION.

Commissioner, G. V. Bartlett, Rep., Dodge City ..... \$800

## STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

President, John Seaton, Rep., Atchison ..... \$1,000  
 Secretary, Sol. Miller, Rep., Troy ..... 1,000  
 Mike Heery, Dem., Topeka ..... 1,000

## STATE BOARD OF PARDONS.

President, Chas. H. Smith, Rep., Washington. }  
 Secretary, John C. Caldwell ..... } \$2,500  
 J. H. White..... }

## STATE BOARD OF IRRIGATION.

President, D. M. Frost, Rep., Garden City ..... \$1,000  
 Secretary, W. B. Sutton, Rep., Russell..... 1,000  
 Treasurer, M. B. Tomblin, Pop., Goodland..... 1,000

## STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

President, Taylor E. Rains, Rep., Concordia.  
 Secretary, Thos. Kirkpatrick, M. D., Rep., Westphalia ..... \$2,000  
 P. D. St. John, M. D., Rep., Wichita.  
 C. F. Menninger, M. D., Rep., Topeka.  
 C. D. Clark, M. D., Rep., Minneapolis.  
 J. P. H. Dykes, M. D., Rep., Stafford.  
 E. M. Hoover, M. D., Rep., Halstead.  
 S. Laning, M. D., Rep., Kingman.  
 H. M. Ochiltree, M. D., Rep., Haddam.  
 E. B. Packer, M. D., Rep., Osage City.  
 Chemist and Microscopist, L. M. Powell, M. D., Rep., Topeka.

## ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

President, Warren Knaus, Dem., McPherson.  
 Librarian, B. B. Smyth, Rep., Topeka..... \$500

## OFFICE OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioner, Sam'l T. Howe, Rep., Topeka..... \$2,500  
 Commissioner, James M. Simpson, Rep., McPherson ..... 2,500  
 Commissioner, Joseph G. Lowe, Dem., Washington..... 2,500  
 Secretary, B. F. Flenniken, Rep., Emporia..... 1,500  
 Clerk, R. M. Fulton, Rep., Topeka ..... 1,200  
 Stenographer, Ross B. Gilluly, Rep., Oskaloosa..... 600

## STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

President, John T. Moore, Rep., Lawrence.  
 Secretary, W. C. Johnston, Rep., Manhattan.

## STATE ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

State Architect, J. G. Holland, Rep., Topeka..... \$2,400  
 Superintendent, John F. Stanton, Rep., Topeka.....\$5 per day.  
 Assistant Superintendent, W. C. Hilts, Rep., Larned.....\$3 per day.

## LIVE-STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

President, J. W. Johnson, Rep., Hamilton.....\$5 per day.  
 Secretary, J. B. Vincent, Rep., Hutchinson.....\$5 per day.  
 John I. Brown, Pop., Delphos.....\$5 per day.

## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President, Gov. E. N. Morrill, Rep., Hiawatha.  
 Secretary, Franklin G. Adams, Rep., Topeka..... \$1,500

## STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President, F. Wellhouse, Rep., Topeka.  
 Secretary, Edwin Taylor, Pop., Edwardsville.  
 Acting Secretary, Wm. H. Barnes, Rep., Independence ..... \$500

## STATE LIBRARIAN.

Librarian, James L. King, Rep., Topeka..... \$1,600  
 Assistant Librarian, Jacob J. Falls, Rep., Topeka..... 600  
 Assistant Librarian, Alice Ordway, Rep., Topeka..... 600

STATE PRINTER.

J. K. Hudson, Rep., Topeka.....Fees.

STATE INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES.

Mine Inspector, Bennett Brown, Rep., Boicourt ..... \$2,000

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Director, M. M. Beck, Rep., Holton ..... \$400  
 Director, T. W. Eckert, Rep., Arkansas City ..... 400  
 Director, Lair Dean, Rep., Smith Center..... 400  
 Warden, J. B. Lynch, Rep., Chanute..... 2,500  
 Deputy Warden, D. W. Nail, Rep., Abilene ..... 1,500  
 Chief Clerk, A. J. Schilling, Rep., Leavenworth ..... 1,200  
 Physician, G. A. Morrison, Rep., Columbus ..... 1,400

THE STATE REFORMATORY, HUTCHINSON.

Director, S. R. Peters, Rep., Newton.....\$3 per day.  
 Director, T. J. O'Neill, Dem., Osage City.....\$3 per day.  
 Director, Wm. J. Lingenfelter, Pop., Wellington.....\$3 per day.  
 Superintendent, J. C. O. Morse, Rep., Wellington ..... \$1,500  
 Assistant Superintendent, N. L. Hallowell, Rep., Coldwater..... 900

KANSAS ASYLUM FOR IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE YOUTH, WINFIELD.

Superintendent, C. S. Newlon, M. D., Rep., Altamont..... \$1,000

INSANE ASYLUM, TOPEKA.

Superintendent, B. D. Eastman, Rep., Topeka..... \$1,500

INSANE ASYLUM, OSAWATOMIE.

Superintendent, T. C. Biddle, Rep., Emporia..... \$1,500

REFORM SCHOOL, TOPEKA.

Superintendent, W. H. Howell, Rep., Fort Scott..... \$1,000

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, OLATHE.

Superintendent, H. C. Hammond, Rep., Chicago..... \$1,500

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, KANSAS CITY.

Superintendent, Geo. H. Miller, Rep., Kansas City..... \$1,000

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BELOIT.

Superintendent, Mrs. S. V. Leeper, Rep., Lawrence ..... \$300

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME, ATCHISON.

Superintendent, C. E. Faulkner, Rep., Salina..... \$1,000

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME, DODGE CITY.

Manager, L. Van Voorhis, Pop., Lawrence, }  
 Manager, Thomas Shuler, Rep., Whiterock, } ..... \$1,000  
 Manager, H. Janneau, —, Dodge City ..... }  
 Commandant, C. M. Cunningham, Rep., Osborne ..... 1,000  
 Quartermaster, John W. Sidlow, Pop., Dodge City..... 600  
 Surgeon, Dr. E. H. Schillach, Rep., Allen ..... 500  
 Adjutant, S. H. Thomas, Rep. Ellsworth ..... 500

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

President, Morton Albaugh, Rep., Kingman.....\$3 per day.  
 Secretary, Geo. A. Clark, Rep., Junction City.....\$3 per day.  
 Treasurer, K. E. Wilcockson, Rep., Oakley.....\$3 per day.  
 Dr. Thos. Blakeslee, Rep., Neodesha.....\$3 per day.  
 F. M. Lockard, Rep., Norton.....\$3 per day.

And mileage at 10 cents per mile.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, G. A. R.

Commander, W. H. Whitney, Cawker City.

# JUDICIARY OF KANSAS.

## SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court is composed of three members, viz.: One Chief Justice, and two Associate Justices—salary \$3,000 each—as follows:

Chief Justice, David Martin, Rep., Atchison. (Term expires January, 1897.)

Associate Justice, S. H. Allen, Pop., Topeka. (Term expires January, 1899.)

Associate Justice, W. A. Johnston, Rep., Minneapolis. (Term expires January, 1901.)

Clerk, C. J. Brown, Rep., Topeka, (appointed by Court).....Fees.  
Reporter, A. M. F. Randolph, Burlington, (appointed by Court)..... \$2,000

## COURTS OF APPEALS.

The State is divided into two departments, viz.: The Northern and Southern; each department being divided into three divisions, viz.: In the Northern Department, Eastern Division, sitting at Topeka; Central, sitting at Concordia; Western, sitting at Colby. In the Southern Department, sittings are held at Fort Scott, Wichita, and Garden City. Each department is presided over by a court composed of three Judges, as follows:

### NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Presiding Judge, A. D. Gilkeson, Dem., Hays City.....	\$2,500
Associate Judge, T. F. Garver, Rep., Salina.....	2,500
Associate Judge, Geo. W. Clark, Pop., Topeka .....	2,500
Clerk, Eastern Division, S. B. Bradford, Rep., Topeka.....	1,500
Clerk, Central Division, D. A. Valentine, Rep., Clay Center .....	1,500
Clerk, Western Division, F. M. Lockard, Rep., Norton .....	1,500

### SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Presiding Judge, W. A. Johnson, Rep., Garnett.....	\$2,500
Associate Judge, A. W. Dennison, Pop., El Dorado .....	2,500
Associate Judge, E. C. Cole, Rep., Great Bend.....	2,500
Clerk, Eastern Division, Frank L. Brown, Rep., Garnett .....	1,500
Clerk, Central Division, Victor Murdock, Rep., Wichita .....	1,500
Clerk, Western Division, L. J. Pettijohn, Rep., Ingoton .....	1,500

The term of office of the several Appellate Judges will expire on the second Monday in January, 1897. The Clerks are appointed by the Court, and hold their office at the pleasure of the Court.



LATE RESIDENCE OF W. C. EDWARDS, LARNED.



## DISTRICT COURTS.

The State is divided into thirty-five Judicial Districts, each presided over by one Judge, whose salary is \$2,500 per annum, composed of counties as follows:

- 1st Dist.—Leavenworth, Jackson, and Jefferson; L. A. Myers, Pop., Leavenworth.
- 2d Dist.—Atchison; W. D. Webb, Rep., Atchison.
- 3d Dist.—Shawnee; Z. T. Hazen, Rep., Topeka.
- 4th Dist.—Douglas, Franklin, and Anderson; A. W. Benson, Rep., Ottawa.
- 5th Dist.—Coffey, Lyon, and Chase; Wm. A. Randolph, Dem.-Pop., Emporia.
- 6th Dist.—Bourbon, Crawford, and Linn; Walter L. Simons, Rep., Fort Scott.
- 7th Dist.—Allen, Neosho, Wilson, and Woodson; L. Stillwell, Rep., Erie.
- 8th Dist.—Geary, Dickinson, Morris, and Marion; Oscar L. Moore, Rep., Abilene.
- 9th Dist.—Reno, Harvey, and Mel'herson; F. L. Martin, Rep., Hutchinson.
- 10th Dist.—Johnson and Miami; John T. Burris, Dem., Olathe.
- 11th Dist.—Cherokee, Labette, and Montgomery; A. H. Skidmore, Rep., Columbus.
- 12th Dist.—Cloud, Republic, and Washington; F. W. Sturgis, Rep., Concordia.
- 13th Dist.—Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood, and Butler; A. M. Jackson, Dem.-Pop., Howard.
- 14th Dist.—Lincoln, Ellsworth, and Russell; W. G. Eastland, Rep., Russell.
- 15th Dist.—Mitchell, Osborne, Jewell, and Smith; Cyrus Heren, Dem.-Pop., Osborne.
- 16th Dist.—Pawnee, Edwards, and Hodgeman; S. W. Vandivert, Rep., Kinsley.

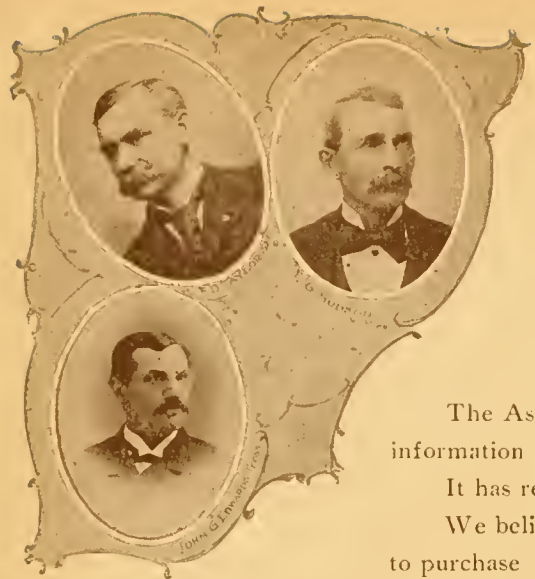
(The Legislature of 1895 passed a law re-districting the State as to Judicial Dis-

tricts, and after the second Monday of January, 1898, the 16th District will be composed of the following counties, viz.: Edwards, Pawnee, Rush, Hodgeman, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita, and Greeley.)

- 17th Dist.—Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Rawlins, and Cheyenne; A. C. T. Geiger, Pop., Oberlin.
- 18th Dist.—Sedgwick; D. M. Dale, Dem., Wichita.
- 19th Dist.—Sumner and Cowley; J. B. Burnette, Rep., Caldwell.
- 20th Dist.—Rice, Barton, and Stafford; Ansel R. Clark, Rep., Sterling.
- 21st Dist.—Riley, Marshall, and Clay; E. B. Spilman, Rep., Manhattan.
- 22d Dist.—Doniphan, Brown, and Nemaha; Rufus M. Emery, Rep., Seneca.
- 23d Dist.—Ellis, Trego, Gove, Logan, and Wallace; Lee Monroe, Rep., Wakeeney.
- 24th Dist.—Harper, Barber, Kingman, and Pratt; G. W. McKay, Pop., Harper.
- 25th Dist.—Wyandotte; H. L. Alden, Rep., Kansas City.
- 30th Dist.—Ottawa and Saline; R. F. Thompson, Rep., Minneapolis.  
(Ellsworth and Lincoln counties to be added to this district after January, 1897.)
- 31st Dist.—Comanche, Clark, Meade, Gray, Ford, and Kiowa; Francis C. Price, Rep., Ashland.
- 32d Dist.—Seward, Stevens, Morton, Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Finney, Kearny, and Hamilton; W. E. Hutchinson, Rep., Garden City.
- 33d Dist.—Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita, and Greeley; J. E. Andrews, Dem.-Pop., La Crosse.  
(Under the operation of the law, this district becomes extinct after the second Monday of January, 1898.)
- 34th Dist.—Rooks, Graham, Sheridan, Thomas, and Sherman; Chas. W. Smith, Rep., Stockton.
- 35th Dist.—Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, and Osage; Wm. Thomson, Rep., Burlingame.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Wyandotte; W. G. Holt, Rep., Kansas City.



# The Kansas Immigration and Information Association

ORGANIZED JANUARY 29, 1896, BY

HON. W. C. EDWARDS,  
(SECRETARY OF STATE OF KANSAS.)

The Association is organized to promote the cause of immigration, and to furnish such information as may be desired by HOMESEEKERS and INVESTORS.

It has reliable representatives in all parts of the State.

We believe that it will be to the interest of those desiring to purchase

## FARMS, STOCK RANGES, MINING LANDS,

or those desiring to engage in COMMERCIAL or MANUFACTURING Industries, to correspond with us. Correspondence solicited. All communications will receive careful and prompt attention FREE OF CHARGE.

**The Kansas Immigration and Information Association,**

===== TOPEKA, KANSAS. =====

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H. C. SPEER,  
MUNICIPAL BONDS,  
===== TOPEKA. =====

TOPEKA, June 25, 1896.

HON. W. C. EDWARDS :

My Dear Sir—I beg to use the space allotted me to say that I think the KANSAS SOUVENIR should have wide circulation among well-to-do farmers in the Middle and Eastern States. An intelligent statement of the resources of Kansas and its inviting field for the investment of labor and capital needs only intelligent comparison by the reader. Kansas needs farmers who own the land they cultivate. All who went into the hard times out of debt have earned a safe support, happy in the security of home, making improvements without fear of loss, and carrying to the work of the future an undaunted and hopeful courage. The other picture—of the man who counted his values in “equities”—I dislike to draw. His is the experience that results in the bargains in every county now open to others who can pay cash.

Yours truly,

H. C. SPEER.

# SHAWNEE COUNTY.

## VALUATION.

Real Estate.....	\$4,013,295
Town Lots .....	8,848,835
Personal .....	2,089,685
Railroad .....	1,295,946

TOTAL .....\$16,247,761

Indebtedness ..... \$504,000

## ACREAGE.

Coru.....	97,971
Wheat .....	2,714
Potatoes .....	4,656
Oats .....	11,204

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

Hon. Z. T. Hazen, Judge District Court.  
 E. M. Cockrell, Clerk District Court.  
 R. B. Kepley, Sheriff.  
 H. C. Safford, Attorney.  
 F. M. Stahl, Treasurer.  
 Chas. T. McCabe, Clerk.  
 Frank Brooks, Register of Deeds.  
 B. A. Bailey, Surveyor.  
 J. M. Westerfield, Coroner.  
 Walter E. Fagan, Auditor.  
 John W. Stout, Supt. Pub. Instrue'n.  
 D. A. Williams, Comm'r 1st District.  
 T. P. Rodgers, Comm'r 2d District.  
 Scott Kelsey, Comm'r 3d District.

## CITY OF TOPEKA.

INCORPORATED 1855.

## VALUATION.

Real estate .....	\$7,819,955
Personal .....	1,401,295
Railroad.....	393,953

TOTAL.....\$9,615,203

Indebtedness .....	\$337,000
Rate of Tax .....	.04½%
Population .....	31,612

## COLLEGES.

Washburn College.  
 Bethany College.  
 Pond's Business School.  
 Topeka Business College.  
 Standard School of Shorthand.  
 Kansas Medical College.

(128)



SHAWNEE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

	CHURCHES.					
	Denomination.	No.	Mem.	Denomination.	No.	Mem.
	Baptists .....	12	2,355	Lutheran .....	5	743
	Methodists .....	15	2,865	Episcopal.....	4	590
	Presbyterian .....	10	1,862	Catholic.....	2	2,650
	Christian.....	4	1,077	Miscellaneous..	10	622
	Congregational. ....	4	905		66	13,569

Total value of Church property, \$668,400.

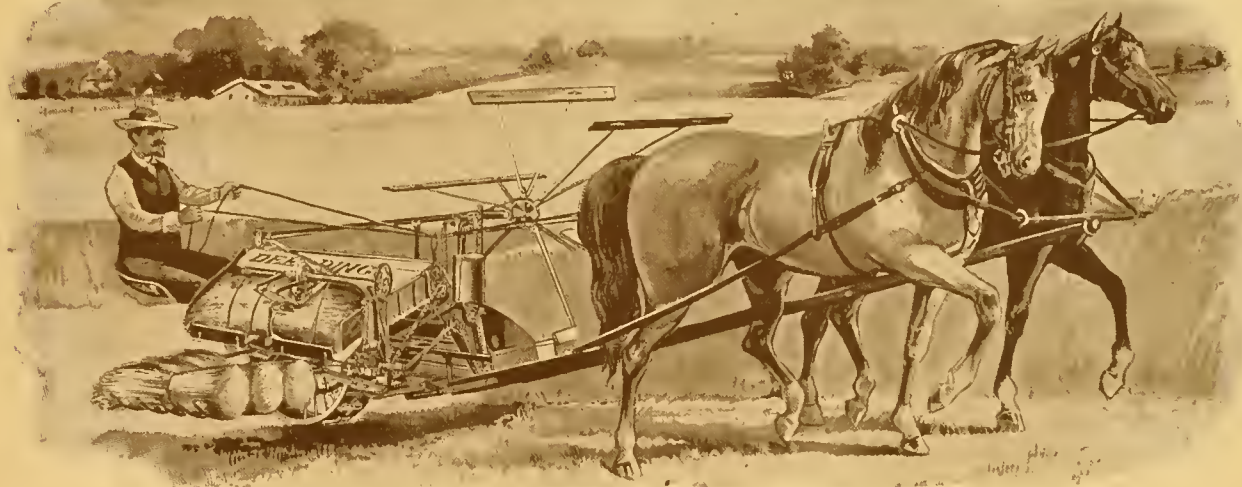


SHAWNEE COUNTY JAIL.



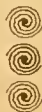
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Are the only ones with Roller and Ball Bearings. They are one horse lighter in draft than other machines, and they last longer.



DEERING PONY BINDER, WITH ROLLER AND BALL BEARINGS AND JOINTED PLATFORM.

Deering Hay Rakes are the strongest and handiest.  
Deering Corn Harvester cuts and binds ten acres a day.  
Deering Binder Twine is the prettiest, strongest and longest.  
Deering Harvester Oil is a perfect Lubricant. Keeps in any Climate.

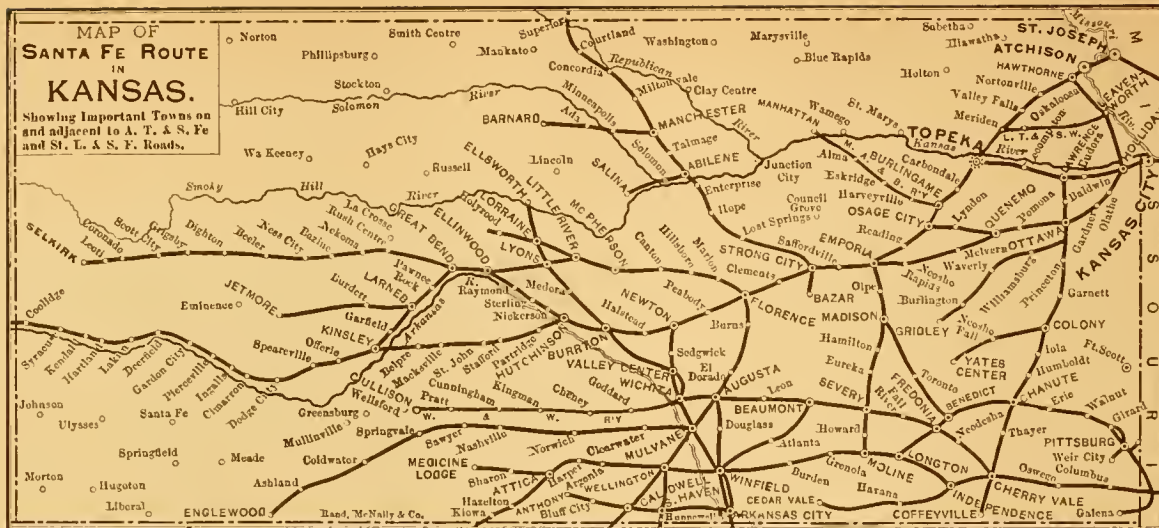


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FULLERTON AND CLYBOURN AVENUES.

CHICAGO.

Send for Catalogue.



## All Principal Cities—All Productive Counties

In Kansas, (also in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory,) are located on or along the line of the

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THIS LINE IS THE SHORTEST.  
ITS TRAINS ARE THE QUICKEST.  
ITS EQUIPMENT IS THE BEST.

A few places are not situated on the Santa Fe, but there is excellent service via A. T. & S. F. Ry. to and from the junctions.

Agents of Santa Fe Route sell tickets at lowest rates to all points in United States, Mexico and Canada. Baggage checked through.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,  
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ALONG THE LINE OF

## The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.

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### ARKANSAS RIVER VALLEY.

of South-central and Southwest Kansas, on easy terms and at low prices.

It is the policy of the Company to encourage and assist the development and settlement of its territory, and with this in view, information will be gladly furnished to intending settlers and investors as to desirable lands, colony locations, and sites for industrial enterprises, and pains taken to put them in communication with reliable parties owning or having for sale such properties. For free pamphlets and information, address

JNO. E. FROST,  
Land Commissioner, TOPEKA, KAS.

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ARE THE

**Most Complete and Commodious in the West**

And second largest in the world. The entire railroad system of the West and Southwest centering at Kansas City has direct rail connection with these Yards, with ample facilities for receiving and re-shipping stock.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 895.....	1,689,662	2,457,697	864,713	52,607	103,368
Slaughtered in Kansas City ..	922,187	2,170,827	567,015		
Sold to Feeders.....	392,262	1,376	111,445		
Sold to Shippers.....	218,805	273,999	69,784		
Total Sold in Kansas City 1895	1,533,254	2,446,202	748,244	41,593	

**CHARGES.**—YARDAGE: Cattle, 25 cents per head; Hogs, 8 cents per head; Sheep, 5 cents per head. HAY: \$1.00 per 100 lbs. BRAN: \$1.00 per 100 lbs. CORN: \$1.00 per bushel.

**No Yardage Charged Unless the Stock is Sold or Weighed.**

**C. F. MORSE,**  
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

**E. E. RICHARDSON,**  
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Assistant General Mgr.

**EUGENE RUST,**  
General Superintendent.

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### St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.

The most direct and popular through passenger route between the East and the State of Kansas.

Double daily through express trains are run between St. Louis Union Station and all points in Kansas without change of cars.

Handsome coaches, reclining chair cars, (seats free,) Pullman Palace Buffet Drawing-room Sleepers on all through trains. For further particulars, address

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Connecting the Commercial Centres and Rich Farms of

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*For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlets of any of the above States, or Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Tex., and Mexico, address Company's Agents, or the General Passenger Agent.*

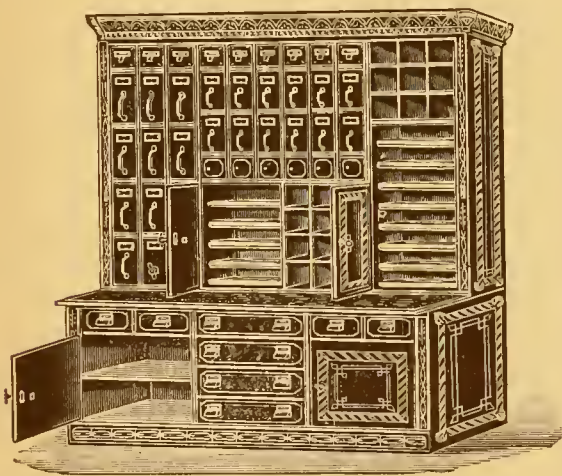
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Write for Catalogue.

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Land in those counties is yet cheap (cheapest in the State, all things considered), and offers homeseekers and investors opportunities not to be found elsewhere in Kansas.

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Electrical Engineers and  
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THE PUREST AND BEST TOILET SOAP MADE  
FOR THE . . . .

Complexion, Toilet, and Bath.

SEE THAT OUR NAME IS ON EACH PACKAGE.

Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Company,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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Territory  
and Texas,



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WRITE TO THE

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YOU WANT THE BEST,

Because the best is none too good.

YOU SHOULD BUY THE BEST,

Because it is the cheapest in the end.

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Strictly First-Class and Up to Date,

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The Leading Jobbing House in central Kansas. Carries one of the Largest Stocks in the West. A complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries, and Grocers' Sundries.

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and Builders,



C. A. FELLOWS.  
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Topeka, Kansas.

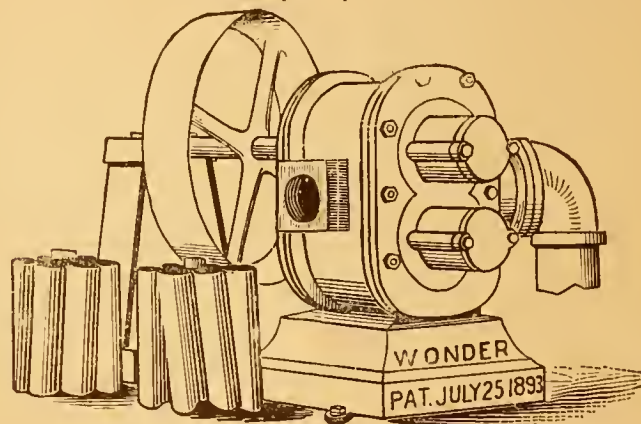
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"He who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is a greater benefactor to mankind than all the politicians that ever lived."—SWIFT.



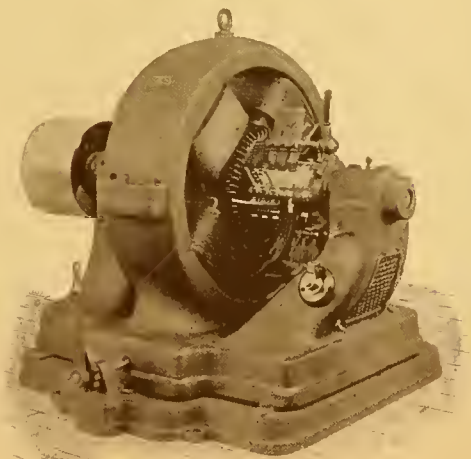
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MANUFACTURED BY THE

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OF RACINE, WIS.

So perfect in principle and construction that a boy six years old can use it, and do a man's work with ease.

A 6-year old boy, in thirty days, near Sedgwick, Kansas, with a Triumph Sulky, plowed 65 acres.



The above illustration, (taken from a photograph in the field,) shows Master Blaine Adams, of Sedgwick, Kansas, a little boy just turned six years old, plowing with a Triumph Sulky Plow, and turning his four and five acres a day. His father writes that Blaine plowed 65 to 70 acres, doing the same amount in a day that he did, and plowed with a much more even furrow than many men who have plowed for him. Any one wishing to confirm this can do so by addressing Mr. James W. Adams, Sedgwick, Kansas, Blaine's father.

**MORAL: START YOUR BOY RIGHT IN LIFE BY BUYING A TRIUMPH SULKY.**

**For further particulars, address J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, Racine, Wis.**

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“CRANE” IRRIGATION WINDMILLS.

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Bay horse, 16½ hands high, weighs 1,250. By Imp. Stonehenge, dam Adage, by Imp. King Earnest, winner of Baychester stakes and other fast races. Will make season at \$25 to insure. Adamant is conceded by all good judges to be the best thoroughbred individual in Kansas. Stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Adamant colts have been trained and show extreme speed. Address

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WE SAVE YOU  $\frac{1}{2}$  YOUR MONEY.

A High-Grade Wheel (fully guaranteed) for

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If the "MONOGRAM" is not handled in your city, tell your dealer to write to us—he can handle it to advantage.

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LIGHT RUNNING } A Perfect Beauty.  
STRONG }

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This Company was organized on March 4, 1896, under the laws of Colorado, with a capitalization of \$2,000,000, shares of the par value of one dollar each, and is full paid and non-assessable; 1,050,000 shares being placed in the treasury, with no indebtedness. The management has decided to sell a limited number of shares for the purpose of continuing the work of developing its properties and patenting the same, at the low figure of five cents per share, or \$50.00 for one thousand shares.

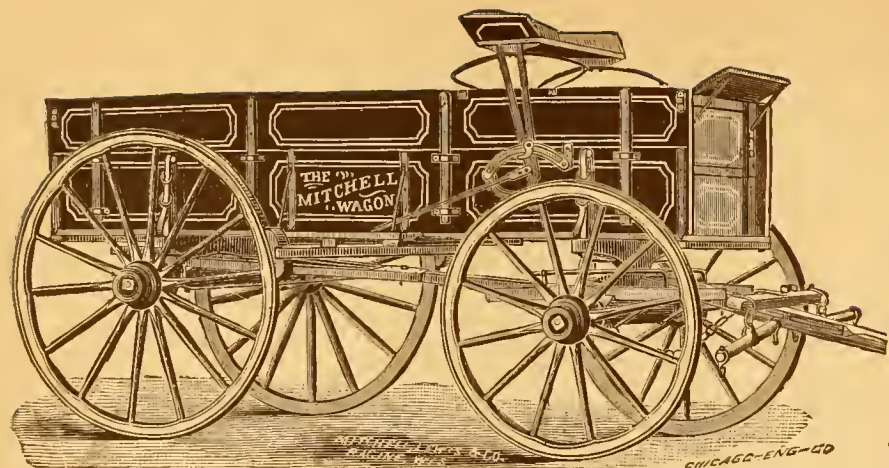
The following Claims and Tunnel Site are owned by this Company:

The Worthington, The Kaffir, The Jay, The Lynn, The Bussard, The Black Squaw, The Vigilant, The Polar Star, The Duluth, The Free Soil. Each claim containing ten acres and joined together, situated about two miles east of Victor, Colo., on Bull Mountain. Also, has just purchased the "Lucky Boy," which joins the city limits of Victor, and the famous Independence Mine, recognized as the greatest gold-producing mine in the world, with the Portland group of mines just above it. Producing heavily of gold ore, its Capital Stock selling at 181 per share.

The officers of this Company are representative men of careful and economical business habits, who, after a critical investigation, have invested their money and taken an active interest in the enterprise, and are developing its properties to a dividend-paying basis. The ore assays as high as \$60.00 per ton on some of its properties, at a depth of not over 60 feet, and ore taken from surface will assay \$4.00 to \$6.00 per ton.

Mining men familiar with the veins on Battle and Bull Mountains are unanimous in believing that with a proper depth a solid body of Sylvanite Ore (gold ore) will be found in the "Lucky Boy," one of our properties, making a mine equally as valuable as the Strong, Portland, or Independence. For Prospectus and other information, as well as purchase of stock, address

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or D. P. ELLIOTT, *Vice-Pres.*, Topeka, Kas.



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BANK GRAVEL FOR WALKS, DRIVEWAYS, ROOFING, AND CONCRETE.

BEST QUALITY OF BANK SAND.

The above cut represents a glacier gravel deposit on line of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, in Johnson County, Kansas.

The property is owned by the Kansas City Bank Gravel Company, of Kansas City, Mo., who mine and ship gravel to all points in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Texas. The material is largely used for street paving, private and public driveways, walks, etc. Also for roofing purposes.

The Company has extensive machinery employed for separating the material. A very fine grade of bank sand is taken from the gravel, which is used for plastering and cement work. It is in great demand, as the sand is sharp and coarse.

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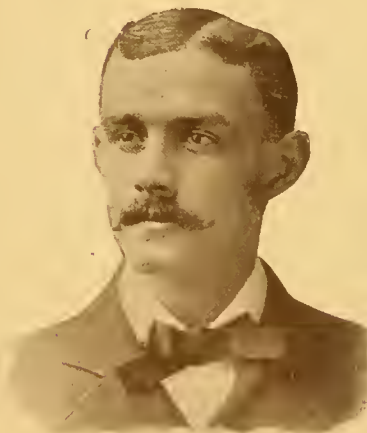
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"Farmers" and "Star" Hay Presses,

Cor. 8th and Mulberry Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

---

**J. DUNCAN,**

**REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,**

LOCAL AGENT UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS,

SALINA, KANSAS.

---

**John S. Brittain Dry Goods Co.,**

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods,  
**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

Selling Agents Wood Manufacturing Company's  
Shirts, Pants and Overalls.

**R. L. McDONALD & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS.**

SALESROOMS :

St. Joseph, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

**JOHNSTON-FIFE HAT CO.,**

JOBBERS OF

Hats, Caps, Gloves, and Straw Goods,

**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

**REGNIER & SHOUP CROCKERY CO.,**

IMPORTERS

CHINA, GLASS AND LAMPS,

**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

**WYETH HARDWARE AND  
MANUFACTURING CO.,**

Wholesale Hardware,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINWARE AND SADDLERY GOODS,

**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

**Englehart-Davison Mercantile Co.,**

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Millinery, Notions, and Fancy Goods,

**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

**Richards & Conover Hardware Co.,**

Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel,

WAGON WOODWORK, NAILS, ETC.,

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**

THE

**McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,**

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**

**DAVID B. KIRK & CO.,**

WHOLESALE DEALER AND EXPORTER OF

**FLOUR,**

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**

**The Duncan Lumber Co.,**

**Kansas City, Mo.**

(158)

**Trumbull Seed Company,**

**Kansas City, Mo.**

== **SEEDS** ==

H. D. LEE, Pres.

J. F. MERRILL, V.-Pres.

THOS. H. DAVIS, Cashier.

W. T. WELSH, Asst. Cash.

**The Farmers' National Bank,**

**SALINA, KANSAS.**

Capital, \$100,000.

Surplus and Profits, \$5 688.

Deposits, \$303,652.

W. W. Watson, Pres.

A. M. Claflin, V.-Pres.

Frank Hageman, Cashier.

M. C. Stevenson, Asst. Cash.

**The National Bank of America,**

**SALINA, KANSAS.**

Capital, \$50,000.

Surplus and Profits, \$3,039.

Deposits, \$171,246.

W. M. GUNNELL.

G. N. MOSES.

E. R. MOSES.

**GUNNELL & MOSES,**

Agents for Union Pacific Railroad Lands.

**Land, Loan, and Insurance Agency.**

LAND BOUGHT, SOLD, RENTED AND TRADED, AND

TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

**Great Bend, Kansas.**

**NAVE & McCORD MERCANTILE CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**GROCERS AND IMPORTERS.**

**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

**B. C. Christopher & Co.,**

GRAIN COMMISSION,

ROOMS 316-317 BOARD OF TRADE,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

*Consignments Solicited.***The Moffatt Commission Co.,**

RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Grain,

Office, 309 10 11 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

**BLAKER & CORBIN GRAIN CO.,**

324 EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Grain, Flour, Seeds, Hay, Etc.

Liberal Advances on Consignments.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

**DAVIDSON & SMITH,**

Grain Commission Merchants,

Rooms 311, 312, 313 Exchange Building.

Kansas City, Mo.

W. S. WOOD, PRES.

W. A. RULE, CASH.

**National Bank of Commerce,**

Kansas City, Mo.

Paid-Up Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus, \$300,000.

Average Deposits, \$4500,000.

**Midland National Bank,**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capital, \$500,000.

S. B. Armour, Pres.

L. E. Prindle, Cashier.

W. H. Winants, V.-Pres.

K. G. Leavens, Asst. Cash.

**Missouri National Bank,**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Directors:

Calvin Hood.

Henry C. Kumpf.

D. V. Rieger.

Chas. J. Lantry.

D. A. McKibben.

Seth Serat.

F. H. Kump.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK,**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capital Stock, \$250,000.

Surplus, \$175,000.

Deposits, \$3,110,269.

**Union National Bank,**

Kansas City, Mo.

Capital, \$600,000.

Depository State of Missouri.

**Metropolitan National Bank,**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capital, \$500,000.

Average Deposits, \$2,750,000.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

(159)

**American National Bank,**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

CAPITAL, \$250,000.

Deposits May 4, 1894. - - - - \$324,807.08

" May 7, 1896. - - - - \$1,014,529.99

Increase, \$689,722.31.

**The Armourdale Bank,**

Kansas City, Kansas.

**RICHARDSON-ROBERTS-BYRNE**

DRY GOODS COMPANY,

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, MANUFACTURERS

Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**TOOTLE, WHEELER & MOTTER,**

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

Dry Goods, Notions, Men's Furnishing Goods,

CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

St. Joseph, Mo.

**Kemper, Hundley & McDonald**

Dry Goods Co.,

Importers, Jobbers and Manufacturers,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

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